FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 087 3 May 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Lebedev Hits U.S. Approach to Arms Limitation AA 1
[PRAVDA 3 May]
Melnikov on End of Disarmament Conference AA 5
[PRAVDA 29 Apr]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Describes Bloc, Other May Day Celebrations [2 May] CC 1
U.S. Violating Olympic Game Traditions CC 1
[IZVESTIYA 24 Apr]
U.S. Scientist Cited on Problems of L.A. Games CC 2
Troyanovskiy Writes UN Head on Middle East CC 2
Cyprus Asks For UNSC Meeting on Partition CC 3
[Vasilets]
Investment Bank Council Meets in Moscow CC 3
[IZVESTIYA 20 Apr]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Role of Nellis Air Base, Nevada Crash Viewed A 1
Underground Nuclear Test Carried Out for UK A 1
Weinberger Submits Report on Technology Control A 1
[Beglov]
Comparison of Reports on Dulles Airport Incident A 2
Vasilyev: U.S. Falsely Professes Love of Peace A 2
[PRAVDA 1 May]
PRAVDA on U.S. Policy Toward Developing Nations A 5
[Dzasokhov 26 Apr]
Voznesenskiy Compares U.S., Soviet Economies A 5
Bulatsev: VOA Broadcasts Base Misinformation A 9
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Apr]

CHINA

Reagan's 'Love for Peace' Stance in PRC Scored B 1
[Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 May]
Comparison of 'Odious' Reagan PRC Statements B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Army Anniversary Marked in USSR, DPRK C 1
Ustinov Sends Greetings [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Apr] C 1
Ceremony Held in Pyongyang [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Apr] C 1
DPRK Embassy Film Show [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Apr] C 2
Cultural Cooperation Agreement With DPRK Signed C 2
[PRAVDA 1 May]
CPSU Delegation Continues Tokyo Talks With JCP C 2
[PRAVDA 2 May]

Soviet-Japanese Forum in Khabarovsk 'Fruitful' C 3
[Raznik in IZVESTIYA 22 Apr]
Japan Unresponsive to USSR Desire for Dialogue C 4
[Naumov in IZVESTIYA 28 Apr]
Japanese Families Blame U.S. for KAL Plane Crash C 7
[Anichkin]
AKAHATA Cited on 1967 Nuclear Incident at Okinawa C 8
[Rashidov in IZVESTIYA 20 Apr]
Armenia's Demirchyan Greets MPR Politburo Member C 8
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 21 Apr]

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Addresses Afghanistan May Day Rally D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 May]
Further Report on Afghan Solidarity Week D 1
[Pomerantsev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 21 Apr]
Servicemen Decorated for Heroism in Afghanistan D 2
[Sas in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 May]
U.S. Loan to Pakistan 'Unfriendly' Toward India D 2
[Zaytsev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 30 Apr]

EASTERN EUROPE

'Days of Polish Culture' Hailed as Success F 1
PZPR's Swirgon Notes Friendship F 1
[PRAVDA 1 May]
PRAVDA Reviews Festival [20 Apr] F 1
Soviet Papers Feature Items on Polish Culture F 3
[SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 14 Apr, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 19 Apr]
Plan To Disrupt Festivities in Gdansk Foiled F 4
[PRAVDA 29 Apr]
CPSU's Romanov Receives Hungarian Delegation F 4
[PRAVDA 29 Apr]
Algerian President's Visit to Hungary Viewed F 5
Condolences Sent to SFRY on Mine Accident F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. Pressuring Netherlands on Missile Deployment G 1
Stray's Support of U.S. in Nicaragua Criticized G 1
[Kostikov]
Chervonenko, CPSU Delegation Depart for Rome G 2
Trade Union Delegation Holds Talks in Italy G 2
[TRUD 20 Apr]
FRG Socialist Delegation Visits Azerbaijan G 3
Nuriyev, Patolichev Meet With FRG Banker G 3
[PRAVDA 28 Apr]
Portuguese Revolution Viewed 10 Years Later G 3
[Golub in IZVESTIYA 26 Apr]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Shamir Commemoration of Nazi Victims Ridiculed H 1
[Arutyunov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Exercises Called Rehearsals for Aggression K 1
[Korochanskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Apr]
Casualties, Unrest in Dominican Republic Viewed K 4
[Sereda]
IMF Pressure Behind Dominican Republic Unrest K 4
[Kalashnikov in PRAVDA 29 Apr]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Zimyanin Addresses KOMMUNIST Anniversary Meeting R 1
[PRAVDA 24 Apr]
CPSU Congratulates Chemical Works' Builders R 3
[PRAVDA 29 Apr]
RSFSR Council of Ministers Views Plan Execution R 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Apr]
Shcherbitskiy Attends Kiev May Day Celebration R 6
Gapurov at Scientists' Anti-Nuclear War Meeting R 6
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 18 Apr]
Central Committee Adopts Gorkom Work Resolution R 8
[PRAVDA 22 Apr]
Gorkom Secretary Discusses Workers' Letters R 12
Cutback in Factory's Air Pollution Demanded R 13
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 29 Apr]
IZVESTIYA Recalls Stalin-Era Deputy Chairman R 13
[Donkov 24 Apr]
Institute Director Punished for Shortcomings R 14
[IZVESTIYA 24 Apr]
Comparison of Council of Ministers Session R 15
Briefs: Award to KOMMUNIST Editor; Academician Awarded; R 15
Individuals Receive Awards; New Latvian Minister

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Publishes Quarterly Industrial Figures [29 Apr] S 1
Briefs: Uzbek Industry; New TV Transmitter S 6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA Assesses Spring Sowing Progress T 1
[Pavlov 26 Apr]
Further Reportage on Spring Sowing Statistics T 2
Late Spring Noted T 2
Agro-Industrial Publishing House Created T 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 19 Apr]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Bagirov Presents Awards to Azerbaijan Scientists U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

General Urges Scrutiny of Officers' Morality V 1
[Goncharov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Apr]
Editorial Cites Lenin on Defense, Morality V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Apr]
Article Criticizes Encyclopedia's View on WW II V 4
[Rzheshevskiy in PRAVDA 28 Apr]
Youth Leagues Discuss Patriotic Education V 4
[Dyakonov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Apr]

LEBEDEV HITS U.S. APPROACH TO ARMS LIMITATION

PM021608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Major General Yu. Lebedev article: "Concerning Washington's Speculations Over Questions of Monitoring"]

[Text] An urge to achieve military superiority and unusual hypocrisy distinguish the present approach by the U.S. Administration to questions of limiting and reducing armaments. By embarking on the deployment of Pershing II and long-range cruise missiles in Western Europe, the United States has thereby frustrated talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, and has on the whole undermined the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms. The U.S. Administration is trying once again to pass itself off in the eyes of the world public virtually as a fighter for peace among the peoples and as a champion of disarmament. Everything has been brought into play: statements by President R. Reagan about "readiness to meet the USSR halfway" in seeking an accord, vague hints about a quest for "new solutions" in the sphere of arms reduction, and even attempts to present matters as if the Soviet-American dialogue has been set up and is already being conducted via confidential channels.

Following the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and the heightening of the nuclear threat as a consequence, and after the signing of the directives on preparation for nuclear war and the planning of general and limited nuclear war on the basis of these directives, the President and other representatives of the U.S. Administration began talking about their peaceful aims and intentions. But the deception cannot last long, and it will inevitably collapse. As the untenability of such ruses becomes increasingly obvious, Washington changes tack, and alters its propaganda methods, while leaving its final goal unchanged -- the attainment of its dominance in the world. Yet another method has now been brought into play, with the aid of which the United States is trying to justify its course aimed at a wholly unlimited arms race. In recent months, representatives of the administration, including the President, have been systematically talking about "the difficulties of monitoring" the implementation of arms limitation treaties and agreements. A new concept has been invented on this score and a kind of "theoretical basis" provided for it. The concept contains three main propositions.

First. The U.S. Administration is trying to persuade the public that the Soviet Union, taking advantage of the complexities of monitoring to suit itself, is allegedly bypassing and failing to implement arms limitation treaties and agreements concluded earlier with the United States. The calculation being made is that in the eyes of the public, trust in the USSR as a negotiating partner will be undermined and the futility of further negotiations on concluding treaties and agreements with the Soviet Union will thereby be proved.

As is known, these fabrications by Washington have been wholly exposed. The Soviet memorandum handed to the U.S. State Department and published on 30 January this year showed who actually is avoiding compliance with international pledges that have been undertaken. The specific examples cited in the memorandum attest to the straightforward violation of a number of treaty provisions by none other than the United States. It is the United States that, by frustrating ratification of the SALT II treaty, rendered impossible the implementation of elements of the accord related to questions included in the protocol to the treaty.

The United States thereby deliberately freed its own hands for the mass deployment of long-range cruise missiles. And it is violating the strategic nuclear balance by deploying its medium-range missiles in Europe near the borders of the USSR. Work is being carried out in the United States on the creation of a large-scale ABM system, which is oriented directly at undermining the ABM treaty. From this it is clear who in fact is failing to implement treaties and agreements on arms limitation concluded earlier.

Second. Washington is attempting to declare that a number of spheres and arms systems are, or so it alleges, not susceptible to monitoring at all (space systems, in particular) and thus to justify its refusal to take part in the quest for mutually acceptable solutions wherever this is not to its advantage. The arguments about the "unmonitorability" of agreements are not new. U.S. militarist circles have always used them as soon as any shifts have emerged in the arms limitation process. This happened after the signing in 1972 of the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Armaments (SALT I); at various stages of the formulation of the SALT II treaty in the seventies; and during the discussion in the U.S. Congress in 1979 of the SALT II treaty that had been signed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

The speculation on the "unmonitorability" of agreements has now become especially dangerous since the most shameless opponents of arms limitation, who used to be within the system of the military-industrial complex and in the U.S. mass media, currently occupy leading positions actually within the U.S. Administration and the Pentagon. Whereas in the last decade they acted, so to speak, in a roundabout fashion, in recent years they have gained the opportunity to influence decisively and directly the actual approach to the problem of arms limitation by shaping U.S. policy on these questions.

The efforts of the Washington "fighters for reliable monitoring" are aimed at preventing any progress in spheres such as averting the militarization of outer space, limiting nuclear arms and nuclear tests, reducing conventional armaments and armed forces, and others.

It is indicative that Washington is putting forward claims that particular weapons systems are "unmonitorable" or that monitoring mechanisms are "imperfect" even before these mechanisms have been tried in practice and even before the limitations that would subsequently have to be monitored have been elaborated at all.

The U.S. stance on preventing the militarization of space will serve as an example of these obstructionist actions. President Reagan has declared that the United States has no intention of holding talks with the Soviet Union on this issue until such time as reliable methods of verifying the fulfillment of possible accords have been found. But, first, it is clear that it is easier to solve the problem in question before the corresponding weapons systems have been deployed. Second, the USSR has proposed a draft treaty on this problem that envisages reliable measures for monitoring both with the aid of national technical means and using consultations within a committee specially envisaged for these purposes. The draft treaty also envisages that as the talks progress these measures can be supplemented and made more specific. What else is required for the start of talks, always supposing that there is actually a desire to solve the problem? As we can see, the problem is not monitoring, but the U.S. intention to create and deploy systems of space weapons. So where is a desire to ban them going to come from?

Washington also pursues the same ill-intentioned line aimed at thwarting talks with respect to the solution of the problem of chemical weapons. The United States' true intentions were revealed recently in a statement by some "high-ranking Pentagon representative."

Commenting on Washington's intention to submit a draft treaty on the banning of chemical weapons, he stated that the Pentagon dropped its objections to this step only after the draft took account of the military's interests in the precise area of toughening up questions relating to monitoring to the fullest extent.

The Soviet Union does not consider the problem of monitoring the destruction of chemical weapons to be insoluble. It has advanced far-reaching proposals on methods of monitoring a possible accord in this field. The proposals on this score were further specified by the Soviet delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference in February. In addition to the use of national technical facilities, provision is made for on-site monitoring on the basis of the principle of voluntariness and regular international on-site checks using annual quotas. Moreover, displaying genuine interest in banning the production of chemical weapons and destroying them, the USSR stated its readiness to examine positively the question of the permanent presence of international monitoring representatives at specialized installations for the destruction of chemical weapon stocks.

Third, Washington's concept is based on an accusation that the USSR is unwilling to agree to "all-embracing monitoring."

What does this concept encompass? An ultimatum is being put to the Soviet Union demanding the abandonment of all secrets and the "transparency" of its entire territory. the military activity of the Soviet Armed Forces, their numerical strength, organizational structure, and areas of deployment. This demand is being made at a time when blatant propaganda is being conducted against the USSR, our country is being proclaimed to be an "empire of evil," and plans for total and limited nuclear war against the USSR are being formulated. Here it is alleged that the Soviet Union knows everything about the West's military plans, forces, and facilities, and so, of course, U.S. territory is excluded from all-embracing monitoring. So what kind of "all-embracing monitoring" are we talking about in this case if the partner's security interests are completely ignored? It is the same old calculation here -- thwarting the achievement of a mutually acceptable accord by making excessive demands in terms of monitoring.

The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe can serve as an example of this kind of approach. The United States and the Western countries participating in the talks imply by monitoring the de facto inspection of the socialist states' armed forces, not only those in central Europe (within the borders of the zone subject to reduction), but over a considerably broader area, including eight military districts in the European part of the USSR's territory, although it is perfectly obvious that the European part of Soviet territory bears no relation to central Europe.

The socialist countries proposed at the Vienna talks a concrete, clear system of monitoring measures commensurate with the volume of the sides' commitments under a future agreement. Alongside the use of national technical facilities, the system provides for notification of the commencement and completion of troop reductions, the creation of special centers for monitoring the withdrawal of military units, the exchange of data on troop numbers in the reduction zone, and notification of major movements (involving more than 20,000 men) and major exercises of ground forces in the zone. It also provides for consultations, where necessary, between the participants in the agreement and the creation of a temporary mixed commission. All these measures combined would certainly ensure appropriate monitoring of the agreement's fulfillment (if the will existed), without detriment to any side's security.

The facts cited show that the United States deliberately separates the issues of monitoring from the essence of the concrete agreements which must be monitored, in order to use it to retard movement toward the attainment of agreements. What lies behind the references to the difficulties of monitoring is Washington's reluctance to tie its own hands with restrictions of any kind which would hamper the buildup and improvement of armaments. For the sake of achieving these goals, the American Administration would like to keep all its armaments out of the monitoring, especially those designed for a nuclear first strike against the USSR and its allies. Why, one wonders, does the United States not permit the extension of monitoring to its own territory? Can the Soviet Union's confidence in U.S. policy and actions really be increased in conditions where the United States categorically refuses to take on a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and entertains plans for a nuclear attack on the USSR? Of course not. After all, Presidential Directives 59 and 242 on limited nuclear war and "surgical" nuclear strikes have not been revoked.

The Soviet Union's approach is in sharp contrast to the American stance on questions of monitoring. For us, monitoring is not an end in itself. The main purpose of monitoring is to promote the implementation of measures to limit the arms race. It is intended to reinforce the sides' confidence in each other -- inherent in the very fact of their entering into an arms limitation agreement -- with objective information on the real state of affairs regarding its fulfillment.

Every arms limitation agreement may have its own special monitoring measures, its own specific methods and means of carrying out monitoring. But in any agreement the most important thing is the arms limitation and reduction measures themselves. By virtue of this fact, the volume of monitoring must accord with the nature and volume of the arms limitation commitments themselves. It is absurd to think up rules for monitoring, and then adjust the volume and nature of the commitments to suit these rules. Monitoring divorced from concrete arms limitation measures loses its meaning; it can only become an intelligence tool.

As an element in interstate relations, monitoring objectively serves the interests of the sides' security. The Soviet Union's interests in such monitoring is as great as, if not greater than, that of the United States. After all, it is the United States, not the Soviet Union which, bypassing existing treaties and agreements, is building up first-strike nuclear facilities near the USSR's borders, striving for the uncontrolled buildup of more and more new arms systems, and entertaining plans for nuclear strikes against our country.

The Soviet Union approaches monitoring questions in concrete terms, not in terms of general declarations. This fact is embodied in the agreements with the United States on strategic arms limitation (the SALT I interim agreement, the ABM Treaty, the SALT II treaty). All these provisions are in conformity with the potential of monitoring facilities, and are reliably verified by both sides. A special body -- the Soviet-American Permanent Consultative Commission -- has been set up in the interests of effective monitoring.

Experience in monitoring the fulfillment of strategic arms agreements and other treaties and agreements concluded earlier confirms the indisputable priority which must be given to national technical means of monitoring, which are most in accordance with the states' security interests. The technical characteristics of these means -- satellites, radar and other radio systems, seismic stations, and so forth -- are constantly improving. The potential for their use in monitoring arms limitation agreements is therefore increasing.

On questions of ensuring the monitorability of treaties and agreements, the USSR adheres to a constructive approach, believing that, where necessary, additional measures can be adopted to help enhance the effectiveness of monitoring by national technical means.

This means, first and foremost, notification of various kinds, the exchange of quantitative data about armaments, and assigning appropriate distinguishing marks to certain categories or arms. Other measures of this kind could also be elaborated. But in any event they must not serve as an instrument for interference in internal affairs or be detrimental to any side. The USSR is categorically against "inspections" like those which the United States has put forward at various times -- the notorious "Baruch plan," the "open sky" concept, and others frankly of an intelligence nature. The Soviet Union will not accept this kind of "monitoring."

The USSR, pursuing a firm line on limiting the arms race, advocates serious, equal, constructive talks with all states which are prepared to take practical steps to help lessen international tension. The Soviet Union is in favor of agreements in which all the provisions are strictly observed and monitored. The USSR is in favor of effective monitoring, up to and including the establishment of general and complete monitoring, when matters reach the stage of general and complete disarmament. But the Soviet Union is against allowing the monitoring problem to become a stumbling block on the path of arms limitation. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stated, "when there is a real desire to reach agreement on arms reduction and disarmament measures, monitoring has not been and cannot be an obstacle."

MELNIKOV ON END OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

PM021202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov 'Commentator's Column": "Geneva: Who's Who"]

[Text] The delegates of the Disarmament Conference, in whose work 40 states are now taking part, have ended their "spring semester" in Geneva's Palais des Nations. This forum, previously known as the Disarmament Committee, has in past years, and primarily in the detente period, gained credit for a number of agreements on limiting the arms race in the world.

Taking a constructive part in the work of the Geneva Conference, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries proceed from the premise that disarmament is a feasible goal for whose implementation we must struggle vigorously, especially in the present complex international situation. The socialist states' principled stance has been confirmed during the present session. It was in a spirit of goodwill that they approached fundamental points on the agenda like banning nuclear weapons tests, banning chemical weapons, and preventing the arms race in space. Each of their proposals unconditionally observed the legitimate interests of all states without exception and observed the principle of equality and identical security, on whose basis alone the talks' successful progress is possible. This course was actively supported by the delegations of the neutral and nonaligned countries which displayed great interest in the Soviet Union's recent initiative concerning the introduction of certain norms, pursuing the aims of peace, in relations between nuclear powers.

But what have the NATO states, which orient their policy toward Washington, introduced to the treasury of the Geneva forum? The sessions' progress has shown that the United States and a number of its allies would like to use the talks at the Disarmament Conference as the stage for a propaganda show aimed at concealing their own militarist preparations and achieving military superiority. It was precisely the United States and its allies that were to blame for the thwarting of the creation of auxiliary working organs for the conference to examine priority questions.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES BLOC, OTHER MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

PM021036 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 May 1984 in its First Edition carries on page 5 under the heading "Festival of International Solidarity" a roundup of own correspondent and TASS 1 May dispatches on May Day rallies in countries of the world. The roundup includes reports each of approximately 150 words from Sofia, Budapest, Berlin, Ulaanbaatar, Warsaw, and Prague, and of 100 words or less from Bucharest, Paris, Bonn, and Tokyo. The text of the reports from Warsaw and Bucharest reads as follows:

"Warsaw -- A ceremonial meeting was held here to mark International Working People's Solidarity Day on 1 May. Taking part were representatives of labor collectives of Poland's capital and trade union and youth organizations, veterans of the workers movement, and leaders of the PZPR and the Polish Government headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

"The May Day demonstration by the capital's working people was opened by W. Jaruzelski. Poland's destiny, he noted, addressing the participants, is inseparably linked with the destiny of world socialism, democracy, and progress. We are advancing step by step, and this confirms the correctness of our path. The future belongs to socialism, and we look ahead with confidence.

"Bucharest -- A ceremonial meeting to mark International Working People's Solidarity Day was attended by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president Romania, and other leaders."

U.S. VIOLATING OLYMPIC GAME TRADITIONS

LD242341 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (TASS) -- Extortion, unheard of in the history of the Olympics, has discouraged many foreign tourists from visiting the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles, IZVESTIYA Washington correspondent Aleksandr Palladin writes in the paper today. Only half of the tickets allocated to other countries have been sold and about a third of the foreign participants of the games have not yet replied to the Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) invitation. In addition, they have been requested -- against all the rules and customs -- to pay in advance for the tickets, which have not yet been printed.

Violation of the games' traditions does not stop here. The USSR National Committee has made a clear statement about that. Official Washington is pretending that it does not understand the committee's remarks. The organizers are playing outraged innocence and are trying to present the claims addressed to them as "unfounded cavils," IZVESTIYA notes.

The statement by the representatives of the U.S. State Department regarding the surprise expressed by the Soviet sport leaders in connection with preparations for anti-Olympic subversions and provocations carried out here, fully correspond to the spirit of the current mood in Washington. It is characterized by the edifying nature of everything said and frequent use of the word "freedom" and its derivatives. Those, whose welfare the State Department looks after so well, are manipulating this word with even more defiance of common sense. They have called their plan of actions exactly this: "the freedom operation," having in mind to free their hands in order to carry out all kinds of actions regarding the guests of the Los Angeles Olympics from socialist countries. The gathering of provocateurs was attended recently by Elliott Abrams, assistant U.S. secretary of state. One of its leaders stated afterward that their designs met "with secret sympathy" in Washington.

One has an impression that, having obtained the right to organize the 23d Olympic Games, some local figures are viewing it as carte blanche to do whatever they like with the Olympics IZVESTIYA stresses.

U.S. SCIENTIST CITED ON PROBLEMS OF L.A. GAMES

LD021732 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 2 TASS -- A great part of problems arising in connection with the Los Angeles Olympic Games are resultant of the fact that they are being organized by big-business representatives. This is the opinion of Harry Edwards, professor at the University of California, a specialist in the field of the sociology of sports, whose interview is published in the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT today.

The U.S. scientist who delivered a course of lectures at the Moscow Institute of Physical Culture recently is concerned, in particular, over the transportation problem of the forthcoming Olympics. The games will take place on a huge territory 190 miles long and 40 miles wide where three Olympic villages and other Olympic facilities are located widely apart. In the conditions of the overintensive road traffic of southern California this will inevitably bring about a transportation mix-up.

Mr Edwards is also worried by security matters. He related that the problem of crime is acute in Los Angeles as nowhere else in America. For example, there are 420 gangs in Watts district the blocks of which are located close to the "Coliseum" where the opening and closing ceremonies of the games as well as a track-and-field tournament are to be held. The professor sums this up by saying that this is no wonder because unemployment rate is extremely high over there.

Mr Edwards, who back at home in 1968 was the initiator of the black sportsmen's movement against racial discrimination, mentioned the changes that have taken place in America since then as a horizontal movement, not vertical. He admits that there are more blacks in American sports than ever in U.S. history. But in actual fact this means only that a greater number of black sportsmen are exploited. For example, there are no black coaches in American football, now just as twenty years ago. In basketball, there was one black coach twenty years ago whereas now there are two of them.

Touching upon the problem of the use of narcotics by American sportsmen, Harry Edwards emphasized that sports only reflects the situation that has developed in U.S. society as a whole. Thus, as the American scientist had to state, Americans bought 26 million pounds of marijuana and more than 50 tons of cocaine from narcotics traffickers last year.

TROYANOVSKIY WRITES UN HEAD ON MIDDLE EAST

LD030527 Moscow TASS in English 0518 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] New York May 3 TASS -- The Soviet Union consistently advocates the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, stresses a letter sent by Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Imposing on the Arabs partial, separate solutions from which only the aggressor stands to gain, the U.S. Administration maintains an obstructionist attitude to the convocation of the conference, the letter says. The United States and Israel hamper collective efforts aimed at achieving a fair Mideastern settlement. It is precisely this fact that explains the failure so far to convene a conference on the Middle East, the letter stresses.

CYPRUS ASKS FOR UNSC MEETING ON PARTITION

LD011452 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] New York, May 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Cyprus has asked the United Nations Security Council to convene an emergency meeting to discuss the serious situation in that island in the wake of attempts to perpetuate its partitioning. In a letter sent to the president of the Security Council, Konstandinos Mousioutas, permanent representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, said that the recent "exchange of ambassadors" between the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and Ankara contradicted fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter and decisions taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly. The exchange, he said, was a harshly arbitrary, illegal and unacceptable action which could only exacerbate the existing crisis and create a grave threat to peace and security in the region.

The new, dangerous turn of events in the island was discussed here in a meeting between Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Answering newsmen's questions after the meeting, Kiprianou expressed satisfaction with the conversation which, he said, had been "constructive." Later on that day, he met with Oleg Troyanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to the United Nations who is the Security Council president this May. The president of Cyprus also set out the position of his government at a special full-scale meeting of non-aligned countries in the U.N. Headquarters. He denounced the exchange of ambassadors as an illegal act which hampered efforts to reach a coordinated, just and constructive solution to the Cyprus problem.

INVESTMENT BANK COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM300914 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "In an Atmosphere of Businesslike Cooperation"]

[Text] The 36th session of the International Investment Bank Council was held in Moscow 17-18 April. Taking part in the work of the council's session were delegations of representatives from the bank's member-countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. Representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation were present.

The session was also attended by representatives of the Yugoslav Government taking part in the council's session on the basis of an agreement between the International Investment Bank and the SFRY Government. Also present as observers were representatives of the Da Afghanistan Bank, the Bank of Yemen, the National Bank of Laos, the Central Bank of Nicaragua, the Bank of Mozambique, the National Bank of Ethiopia, the Bank of Finland, the Interamerican Development Bank, and the Northern Investment Bank.

W. Bien, leader of the Polish delegation and Polish first deputy finance minister, presided.

The council of the International Investment Bank examined and approved the report on the bank's activity in 1983 and the bank's balance as of 1 January 1984, which were presented by the board, and adopted decisions on the distribution of the 1983 profits and also on other questions of the bank's activity. The council's session proceeded in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

ROLE OF NELLIS AIR BASE, NEVADA CRASH VIEWED

LD031016 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] San Francisco May 3 TASS -- The Nellis Air Base, located near the nuclear test site in Nevada, is an important link in the large-scale programme of air espionage and subversive activity committed by the United States against the Soviet Union. According to local press reports, spy planes are now being tested there, intended for operations over the territory of the USSR.

For the clear reasons, everything linked with the Nellis base is top secret. But recently certain information leaked into the press. This happened after a secret plane crashed in that area. Killed in the aircraft crash was Lieutenant General Robert Bond, vice-commander of the Air Force Systems Command, which deals with development of new armaments.

According to the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES, Nellis is the home base for the "Red Flag" squadron of planes which mimic Soviet aircraft and tactics in the training of U.S. pilots for combat. The plane which was piloted by Robert Bond, the newspaper writes, was probably intended for tests of a future mission near the Soviet Union or over its territory.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST CARRIED OUT FOR UK

LD021609 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] New York May 2 TASS -- Another underground nuclear explosion has been carried out at the proving ground in Nevada. A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy has reported that the test has been carried out at the request of British specialists within the framework of the treaty between the USA and Britain on cooperation in the field of the use of nuclear energy for military purposes.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency points out that this is already the 621st such explosion at the Nevada proving ground since 1951 when nuclear tests were started there, and the fifth one since the beginning of the current year. However, as AP stresses, these are far-from-being-complete data because the Pentagon reports not all the nuclear tests.

WEINBERGER SUBMITS REPORT ON TECHNOLOGY CONTROL

LD030740 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Washington May 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger submitted to Congress on Wednesday a voluminous report on a program for control over the transfer of technology. It provides for curtailment of the United States' trade and scientific and technical exchanges with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In his letter accompanying the report the Pentagon's chief stresses that such restrictions on U.S.-Soviet trade are the key element of national security policy. Referring to the measures to reduce considerably two-way exchanges in these fields, taken by the Reagan administration after it came into power, he noted with satisfaction that the Pentagon has "toughened" U.S. policy as regards the sale to the Soviet Union of such American technology that might allegedly be used for defence purposes.

Caspar Weinberger left no doubt that the Reagan administration is following this policy because of its striving to gain a dominant position in the world. He stressed that technological superiority was a decisive factor in the power struggle in the world.

The report also contained statements on the need to achieve military superiority as well as direct calls for the US to "prepare for war". It also abounded in rude attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It follows from the Pentagon's report that the USA intends to continue interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, including both its NATO partners and independent non-aligned states, by imposing on them a policy suitable to Washington. The authors of the report complain about lack of progress in this field.

D. Grinberg, the noted American publicist and scientist, writing recently in the newspaper BALTIMORE SUN, described as an illusion Washington's attempts to create the impression that the Soviet Union alone stands to gain from technological ties with the United States. Quite the contrary is the case, he stresses. Recalling numerous Soviet discoveries in different fields of science and technology, Grinberg points to the futility of hopes that the USA will be able to strangle the Soviet Union technologically or to lunge far ahead in this field. The real fact is, he says, that the United States itself has a lot to gain from ties with the Soviet Union.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON DULLES AIRPORT INCIDENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 3 May First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Flagrant Provocation." It has been compared with the TASS report published on page A 1 of the 2 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the heading "Soviet's Treatment at U.S. Airport 'Intolerable'," and -- apart from minor translation differences and the substitution of "2 May" for "today" in the second line of paragraph two -- was found to be identical.

VASILYEV: U.S. FALSELY PROFESSES LOVE OF PEACE

PM021832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Behind the Mask of a 'Love of Peace': Washington's Words and Deeds"]

[Text] Washington, Apr -- Changing the tone of their pronouncements about the Soviet Union, the administration leaders, followed by the press, have in recent months been speaking and writing a great deal about Washington's desire for dialogue with the USSR and its quest for accords on curbing the arms race. According to Washington's official reckoning, the "new line" in Soviet-American relations dates from President Reagan's 16 January televised speech.

"Neither we nor the Soviet Union," the U.S. President said on that day, "can resolve the differences between our two societies and philosophical concepts through good intentions alone. However, we must always remember that we really do have interests in common. The main one is to avoid war and lower the level of armaments..."

The change of decor in Washington was noticeable. For 3 years, the right-wing Republican administration openly and with maniacal obsessiveness had been wrecking the foundations of sensible relations between the two powers that had taken years of persistent and painstaking work to build -- whether it be in the sphere of arms limitation or the development of economic, scientific, and cultural ties. Then, suddenly, it allegedly "realized" the perniciousness of this course and "was seized by a desire for dialogue."

Many Americans, tired of the deafening anticommunist rhetoric and deeply alarmed at the fact that the U.S. Administration's bellicose course is increasing the danger of nuclear war, would like to believe that a change for the better has really set in in the White House stance. But days and weeks have passed and the Americans' hopes that a sense of reason has prevailed on Pennsylvania Avenue are fading away.

In fact, even back in the days when the Washington propaganda orchestra was being retuned, experts in Washington affairs gave a very simple explanation: the changes do not affect the essence but merely the forms, their main aim being -- during the presidential election year -- to assuage Americans' alarm caused by the Republican administration's bellicose policy and to mislead the West Europeans who are protesting against the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Now, when 3 months have already elapsed since Washington announced its "new" line with regard to the Soviet Union, there is nothing to corroborate the U.S. Administration's desire to seek the resolution of international problems on the basis of peaceful coexistence and equal and identical security. Moreover, Washington's practical deeds refute its professions of a "love of peace." Behind the smokescreen of the U.S. Administration leaders' "peacemaking" speeches looms the same old well known course of overt militarism and brigandage, elevated to the rank of state policy.

In a number of his speeches, the White House incumbent has tried in every way to create the impression that he is making energetic efforts to improve East-West relations. He even expressed "regret" over the Soviet Union's refusal to take part in the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe which broke down through the fault of Washington itself when it started deploying new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe. Washington has no desire to return to the situation which existed prior to the beginning of the deployment of these missiles.

If you look closely, even the definition of the basics of U.S. foreign policy remains unchanged. "Military strength," the President said, "is the determining factor of diplomacy."

True, the United States did put forward its proposals for banning chemical weapons. However, the President added immediately that these proposals are coupled with "tough" demands for on-site monitoring. Commentators have interpreted this statement as a ploy -- coupling an "initiative" with deliberately unacceptable conditions (a well known technique which the current U.S. Administration has used repeatedly). Thus it was no accident that the following question was asked at a press conference: "As regards your proposal to ban chemical weapons, is it not yet another attempt to induce Congress to do something that it has not done during the past 3 years...namely to allocate funds for chemical weapons? What will we say if our adversaries accuse us of speaking about peace but preparing for war?"

Speaking about peace while preparing for war -- this remark reflects the essence of the present "peacemaking" policy of the White House. The Reagan administration is continuing in all spheres the dangerous, adventurist course it opted for more than 3 years ago.

When U.S. Administration leaders speak of their "peace-loving" intentions, they cannot as a rule cite any facts corroborating their statements. But as regards Washington's interventionist aspirations, its words are not at all at variance with its deeds.

From the Near East where the ships of the U.S. armada loom off the shores of Lebanon, ready at any time to resume the shelling and bombardment of the country's cities and settlements, to Central America where the Pentagon and the CIA are waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua and stepping up military intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador and other countries, the U.S. policy of brigandage directed against social changes and the peoples' desire for independence arises before our eyes in all its ugly reality.

The echo of explosions in Nicaraguan ports reverberated around the world as mines laid by CIA agents damaged merchant ships of various countries, including the Soviet Union. The unprecedented act of military piracy perpetrated in peacetime evoked universal indignation.

Lately it has become increasingly obvious that Central America is one of the main fronts of U.S. imperialism's onslaught against the forces of the national liberation movement and social progress. Norms of international law and legislative provisions of the United States itself, which stipulate congressional approval for waging hostilities, are being discarded as "obsolete" and "unnecessary." Washington is switching from military support for local reactionary regimes and CIA subversion to the Pentagon's direct intervention in Central America.

Not a week passes without an attack by the White House incumbent or his associates on existing agreements or agreements proposed by the Soviet Union to curb the arms race. Not a day passes without newspaper reports about plans for the production or the start-up of the production of new types of mass-destruction weapons. There is a particular hurry to begin the deployment of weapons in space. The administration is making vigorous efforts to ensure that not a dollar is cut by Congress from the defense budget for fiscal 1985. This massive Pentagon budget, which totals a record $313.4 billion, proves more convincingly than anything else that the White House's professed desire for talks and arms limitation is designed to mislead the American and world public.

Very acrimonious debates have recently taken place between the three contenders for the Democratic Party presidential nomination -- Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, and Jesse Jackson. The rivals disagreed on some questions of domestic policy but in one respect -- in their attitude toward the foreign, and primarily the defense policy of the Reagan administration -- they were almost unanimous.

Recalling that all previous administrations, beginning with the John Kennedy administration, participated in talks with the Soviet Union on questions of arms limitation which produced real results, one Democratic Party contender for the U.S. Presidency -- Mondale -- blamed Reagan for the current impasse in arms limitation. "He claims," Mondale said, "that the arms race leads to talks on arms limitation. But the only thing that has been proven in practice that arms race leads to arms race. He has made the world less safe for mankind. For this reason, we need another president."

A considerable proportion of Americans realize that an adventurist policy holds out no dividends for their country, but is fraught with great danger for human civilization. This is why the constructive, businesslike proposals for lessening the threat of war and strengthening peace, contained in K.U. Chernenko's speeches, were welcomed with such attention and interest by realistically minded figures in the West.

The Soviet leader, THE WASHINGTON POST writes in connection with Comrade K.U. Chernenko's reply to the appeal by leading figures of the Socialist International, denounced the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and emphasized the Soviet Union's desire to strive to lessen international tension. The Soviet leader, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, declared that the United States must back up its professed desire for dialogue with the USSR with real actions.

Averting the most serious danger that has ever threatened life on earth -- the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe -- demands not words about love of peace but concrete actions on behalf of peace; not politicking but political wisdom and a sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind.

PRAVDA ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD DEVELOPING NATIONS

PM021402 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 April in its first edition carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by A. Dzasokhov titled "Hegemonist Reflex: Washington's Policy and the Developing Countries."

Dzasokhov begins by quoting Chernenko on the "sharp stepping up" of the "policy of open militarism, claims for world domination, resistance to progress, and violation of the peoples' rights and freedoms," and goes on to cite examples of this as provided by U.S. actions in the Near East, Central America, southern Africa, Afghanistan, and "complicity in the actions by separatists in a number of Indian states."

He claims that Washington has "promoted terrorism to the status of its state policy" and quotes THE NEW YORK TIMES on Reagan's proclamation of "an absolutely new foreign policy doctrine," explaining that the administration "understands 'international terrorism' to mean opposition by national liberation movements to its enforced diktat" while attributing the successes of national liberation movements to "'subversive activity' by the Soviet Union."

The author goes on to assert that all the developing states whose policy "generates especially malicious reaction in Washington" are members of the Nonaligned Movement, and proceeds to review U.S. actions and statements hostile to that movement, including Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly and "Washington's desire to involve" the nonaligned states in the arms race.

Dzasokhov examines at some length the nonaligned countries' reaction to the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe and quotes Ethiopia's Mengistu criticizing the arms race.

He concludes: "But no one is capable of turning back the wheels of history. It is impossible to defeat peoples who have embraced the ideas of true independence and are firmly defending their right to determine their fate by themselves. This is one of the historic laws of our times. The peoples defending their just cause can be sure of the immutable solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries."

VOZNESENSKIY COMPARES U.S., SOVIET ECONOMIES

OW010027 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0755 GMT on 7 April carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program with Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy.

Voznesenskiy begins by noting that a previous program produced a "lively response" from viewers, especially on the question of Soviet labor productivity, and on "economic competition between the two world systems." He then introduces the program's participants, Gennadiy Vasilyevich Pisarevskiy, NOVOSTI political observer, and Professor Stanislav Mikhaylovich Menshikov, doctor of Economic Sciences.

After noting the importance of labor productivity to the socialist system, and mentioning that Menshikov has just returned from the United States, Voznesenskiy asks: "What is the picture today of labor productivity in that country, our main competitor in the economic competition between the two world systems?"

Menshikov replies: "Lev Aleksandrovich, in the last 10 years, the United States has undergone two cyclical slumps in production, and a yet unfinished structural crisis. All this affects the dynamics of labor productivity in that country. Over the last 10 years, in the economy as a whole, labor productivity only increased 0.5 percent annually. This is a very slow rate.

"However, here one should note the difference between industries. There are rapidly growing industries in the vanguard of technical progress, such as microelectronics, where labor productivity increases by at least 10 or 15 percent annually. But there are traditional industries such as metallurgy, the textile industry, the chemical industry, and certain machine-building industries, where labor productivity increases very slowly. Sometimes it does not increase but even decreases."

After Voznesenskiy notes that viewers at times try to independently evaluate this issue, using statistical data published in the USSR, Menshikov cites a letter whose author cites discrepancies in the collection NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO SSSR, published by the Central Statistical Administration. Menshikov goes on to analyze a table -- shown on the screen -- comparing labor productivity, per man-hour, of U.S. and Soviet workers, worked out on the basis of rubles and dollars. Menshikov notes that, on the basis of rubles, labor productivity of the Soviet worker is 42 percent that of U.S. workers, and on the dollar basis, 88 percent of the U.S. workers, giving an average geometric figure of 60 percent. Menshikov notes that this "is the approximately correct average correlation of labor productivity between our countries in the industrial sphere."

Menshikov notes that another page of this collection gives indices of labor productivity growth, but that due to different methods of calculation, there is no direct comparison possible. He recommends an article by V.V. Martynov, published in VESTNIK STATISTIKI, or, for a U.S. viewpoint, he recommends "A System of International Comparisons of Gross Products and Purchasing Power," by Milton Gilbert and Irving Kravis, which has been translated into Russian.

Voznesenskiy then adds: "In industry, we have, for the present, achieved a level a little more than 55 percent of the American." He cites a viewers' letter asking why this is so.

Pisarevskiy replies: "First, we should not forget that the United States was born with a silver spoon in its mouth, an economic silver spoon. It has ideal natural conditions, and we should always take into account these natural conditions when we talk about labor productivity. This was often, constantly, emphasized by Karl Marx.

"Take the example of the biopotential of our country and the United States. We have a biopotential per hectare about two or three times less than that of the United States. Even if we reached the present U.S. level of agricultural capital-labor ratio and supply of equipment, mineral fertilizer, and so on to agriculture, our production of agricultural products would be more extensive."

Voznesenskiy adds that unfavorable "biological" factors should be compensated for by scientific and technical, organizational, and social factors.

Pisarevskiy continues: "In order to reach the U.S. level of agricultural production, we must have higher labor productivity and a higher capital-labor ratio than the Americans, and, in general, I think that we shall achieve this.

"The second factor is the historical one. World threats persistently bypassed the United States. Unfortunately, they did not bypass our country and, if it were not for the wars imposed on us, we would be discussing completely different problems. There would have been other problems, but not these. However, history doesn't like what-ifs, and so we will talk about the actual situation."

Pisarevskiy continues: "The USSR is steadily overtaking the United States in labor productivity growth, in rates of labor productivity growth. However, the original level was too low and we must overcome this historical gap.

"At present, the United States has a higher capital-worker ratio, so the value of one workplace there amounts to about $50,000. The value of one of our workplaces is lower. The power-worker ratio per employee in U.S. industry amounts to 55,000 kwh per year. Currently, ours is something like 29,000 kwh per year. This correlation in power-work ratio indicates why our labor productivity amounts to about 60 percent of that in the United States.

We must and are obliged to use our advantages better. It is appropriate to note here that, at one time, quite recently, we had a simplistic approach to peaceful economic competition. It was considered that we almost automatically realized our economic advantages, which exist and which are enormous. No, it does not work that way. One must work, work and work -- work with one's hands and mind.

"I must say that, currently, economic competition between the two systems is more noticeably moving into the scientific and technical sphere. The result of this competition will be decided precisely in that sphere."

Citing viewers' letters, Voznesenskiy then notes people's concern about labor productivity, and an excessive manual labor ratio. He says that, although no specific program exists to increase labor productivity, productivity indicators are included in the 5-year and annual economic plans. Also, a "purposeful, complex program on reducing the use of manual labor in the USSR national economic sectors, up to the year 2000" is being developed and will be implemented in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Voznesenskiy adds that another program is aimed at reducing manual labor in material handling and warehouse operations; that about 2 million workers in this area will be released from manual labor in the current 5-year plan period; and that, overall, it is planned to reduce manual labor in all ministries and departments by 14 percent by 1985.

Turning to automation of production, Menshikov says: "Here, comrades correctly raise the question that we should more boldly and extensively transfer over to automated production. I think that this is a completely correct requirement but one should take into account the fact that there is much talk and much work being done on automation in various countries, and one must understand that there are different kinds of robots used.

"For instance, the robots used now are second generation, currently enabling only automation of individual operations. These robots will not produce a technical revolution as they are basically used in mass production sectors. The main thing now is to quickly transfer to the third generation -- flexible automation systems -- where automated machine tools, with program control together with robots, converge into a single automated line which provides for interaction between machines without human assistance. This flexible system enables automation of not only mass production, but also medium-series and small-series production. Some 80 percent or more of all products fall into this category.

"In order to transfer to this third generation and to further the cause of automation in general, it is necessary, of course, to overcome the lag in minicomputers and computer technology generally, and in microelectronics. Moreover, it is necessary to ensure what our scientists are discussing -- the introduction of universal education in the basics of handling computers, beginning with middle school. This proposal is completely correct. It was advanced by Comrade Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has discussed it and supports the idea. The party and state attach great importance to this leading direction of technical progress."

Pisarevskiy adds: "The area of computerization and robotization of production, more than any other, reveals the difference between social systems. Steel-collar workers -- this is what Americans call robots -- are relentlessly supplanting white- and blue-collar workers. Blue collars are industrial workers and white collars are office workers. Blue-collar workers, of course, suffer more, and this sudden wave of unemployment is a still weak result of automation of production, and primarily computerization of production. We, of course, do not have these problems and cannot have them."

Pisarevskiy goes on to say that the USSR has more robots than the United States, with 11,000 to be produced in 1984, and notes that Japan, and not the United States, is the main reference point for the USSR in both automation and all other industries.

Voznesenskiy adds that, in his opinion, the main reference point for the Soviet Union should be their "own actual requirements," and that it should not "blindly follow capitalist automation," because of the "social features" of the USSR, including the aim of creating automation primarily for industries where it would release workers from "activity which is exhausting and at times detrimental to health."

Pisarevskiy continues: "Here I would like to support Stanislav Mikhaylovich, who talked about the importance of mastering a second literacy -- the cyberneticization and computerization of our labor, our everyday life, and our entire national economy. You know, comrades, what the problem is? In my opinion, Reagan, the U.S. Administration, and the more reactionary wing of imperialism have now gambled precisely on computers. By limiting our legal right -- through, one may say, semicriminal action -- to use the advantages of the international division of labor, we have been obstructed from receiving high-technology products from the West. Primarily this is connected with computer technology because they entertain the illusion that information -- the main resource of contemporary society -- will be less accessible to us than to the West. Through this, they intend, to some extent, to slow down their losses in peaceful economic competition.

"You know about the numerous bans on high technology products: We now cannot freely buy them at Western markets, as we did before. I would call this entire anti-Soviet campaign technological anti-Sovietism. This technological anti-Sovietism -- as any other -- is naturally doomed to failure; it is only a matter of time. We should resist any attempts at economic blackmail, as did the remarkable collective of the builders of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline. This engineering and technical structure, unique in world practice, was completed about three times faster than normal and all attempts — clumsy attempts -- by the U.S. Administration to disrupt the supply of Siberian gas to Western Europe were futile. In exactly the same way, our machine-builders should respond to all American attempts to slow down our development, because we are somewhat behind them in production of computers and other indicators of scientific and technical progress.

"We are obliged to primarily count on our own forces and to take the path of full self-sufficiency in computer technology, microprocessors, and equipment for all branches of industry, including, of course, robot construction."

Turning to the question of social factors in raising labor productivity, Menshikov notes that increasing labor productivity is "inconceivable without systematically raising the standard of living." Citing Chernenko's speech at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Menshikov says: "He who works well must be rewarded by higher wages, travel orders, and other benefits. Wage leveling brings no good. It depresses the attitude of the labor collective and without a good attitude, there cannot be good results from labor. I must say that things such as implementing the brigade method is one of the most important ways of fairer payment for more productive and high-quality labor."

He adds: "The struggle to liquidate the goods' shortage -- a question raised by the December and February CPSU Central Committee Plenums -- is also a powerful factor in raising labor productivity. Here, most important roles are played by the successful realization of the Food Program, and a program which is still being developed but which will soon be adopted -- the program of increasing production of consumer goods and services."

In conclusion, Voznesenskiy notes that future programs will deal with various other aspects of increasing labor productivity.

BULATSEV: VOA BROADCASTS BASE MISINFORMATION

PM020813 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Article by S. Bulatsev under the rubric "Stop: Falsification!": "On the Recipes From the Anti-Soviet Kitchen"]

[Text] Experienced cooks believe that a good sauce can turn the most ordinary dish into a masterpiece of culinary art. Despite the somewhat arguable nature of this assertion, Western propaganda's anti-Soviet kitchen has adopted this culinary ploy. The point is that ordinary stories about the Russians' perfidy have palled on ordinary Westerners and they need to be flavored with exotic spices. For instance, the thesis of the USSR's desire to undermine the Nonaligned Movement is not new so a piquant sauce is offered for it in the new form of "reliable reports" that the USSR, if not this evening, then probably by tomorrow morning, will occupy Yugoslavia. And in Central America the Soviet Union is allegedly threatening all and sundry and is... selling tanks to Pinochet. It is calculated that, with the utterly fantastic story, the reader or listener will also swallow the ordinary lie. This has become an unwritten rule for the bourgeois mass media.

But VOA recently departed from the canon and spouted forth into the air banal, long-stale falsifications about the notorious "Soviet threat." And it has done so in such a head-on, direct manner, with such blatant cynicism, that you are simply amazed. "The threat of war is growing not through the fault of the United States but because of the Soviet Union's aggressive policy," the "voice" reiterated with spiteful monotony the stale anti-Soviet propaganda. "One glance at the history of recent decades is enough to establish the truth." There followed such obvious ravings that you could only make a gesture of despair. "Surely America and its allies," the "voice" asks, "have not been undertaking subversive activity throughout the world for the last 40 years, overthrowing democratic governments, installing puppet regimes, and exploiting dependent peoples?" There follow hackneyed maxims about the USSR's aggressiveness in Central America and the Near East.

The questions arise of their own accord: Surely it was not the USSR which initiated the "cold war?" Or waged the "dirty war" in Indochina? Or which is fighting the Arab peoples at the hands of the Israeli aggressors? And was it not the U.S. "Green Berets" who trampled on the freedom of tiny Grenada? Surely it was not the Soviet Union which overthrew S. Allende's lawful government in Chile? If that is the case, then Pinochet, the butcher of the Chilean people, and with him the Seoul dictator Chong Tu-hwan and the Republic of South Africa racists -- they are Moscow's puppets one and all!

That is the ridiculous level to which VOA has descended! Indeed, the announcer did stipulate that he was reading not editorial material but an article from THE WASHINGTON TIMES. But surely an absurdity does not, therefore, cease to be an absurdity?

The VOA program does not deserve any serious polemic. I should like to say the following: There are some Western journalists, especially those accredited to Moscow, whom you cannot bring yourself to call brother writers, so much malicious, base misinformation about our lives and our ideals they include in their reports with their feigned objectivity. After all, duped by his own compatriots living in Moscow, an Englishman or an American, leaving after a 2-week stay in the USSR, is sincerely and genuinely surprised that happy, smiling people walk along the streets of Russian cities! Russian women (and some of them are real beauty queens!) do not wear quilted jackets to the theater or even to work. Russian men (not one in base shoes?!) do sometimes drink vodka, but they don't bite the glasses. Miraculous! What kind of operetta Russia was I being shown? After all, our press write that... There follows stereotyped description of some belligerent Russian with a beard up to his eyes who can easily beat a bear in a fight and who harbors a grudge and a snake in his bosom for his neighbor.

The VOA program, anti-Soviet to the point of shamelessness, is essentially aimed at reinforcing in the consciousness of the ordinary Westerner this same pernicious stereotype and adding fuel to the obsolete campaign of slander and fabrications against Soviet foreign policy. A squalid venture and unseemly methods!

REAGAN'S 'LOVE FOR PEACE' STANCE IN PRC SCORED

PM030847 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts "Observer's Notes": "Why R. Reagan Went to China"]

[Text] The U.S. President's visit to the PRC is over. R. Reagan pursued far-reaching goals during the visit. He persistently sought the Chinese leaders' support for the adventurist U.S. foreign policy course and tried to establish some kind of "common approach" by Washington and Beijing toward a number of international problems. Furthermore, the head of the U.S. Administration was openly hypocritical and did not even balk at blatant lies. For example, in his desire to demonstrate the U.S. "love for peace," he tried to assert in one of his speeches: "We do not threaten a single country. The only foreign soil we occupy anywhere in the world are the graves of Americans who shed their blood for the sake of peace and freedom."

These words were spoken by the leader of an administration that has elevated terrorism to the status of state policy! After all, in his capacity as commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces, Reagan cannot but know that the Pentagon has 1,500 bases and other military installations abroad. And each of the those bases is an outpost of aggression, a symbol of U.S. imperialism's crude diktat toward sovereign states. Quite often, the presence of the U.S. military in a country like South Korea or Grenada, for example -- means de facto direct occupation.

Reagan failed to camouflage Washington's main goals by discourses on the U.S. "love for peace." According to the Chinese proverb, "It is difficult to close a door on the evil that lurks behind it." The military-political aspects of the visit came into the open earlier, even while the President was still making his way to Beijing. This was done by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. He emphasized that relations with the PRC provide one of the foundations of U.S. military policy in Asia and the Pacific.

During the visit, Reagan developed and explained this thesis in detail. He, as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, "doggedly persisted on the shared interests of the United States and China in a confrontation with the USSR." In other words, what was essentially at issue was a desire to involve China in the policy of confrontation with the USSR, a policy which underlies the global strategy of U.S. imperialism.

This is precisely why the White House chief emphasized during the Beijing talks that "the United States is striving to create a strong community of nations to the east of the Soviet Union, just like to the west." It is well known that Washington is persistently knocking together some kind of "superbloc," a kind of "Asian NATO," in the Pacific basin. The triple alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea is meant, according to U.S. plans, to provide the basis of the bloc. In pursuit of this goal, Washington is using all its means to encourage Tokyo's militaristic ambitions and is accelerating military preparations in the south of the Korean peninsula. U.S. strategists envisage the ASEAN states and their ANZUS allies also being involved in the "superbloc." Reagan's statements during the PRC visit make it possible to draw the conclusion that Washington would like to see Beijing as its partner in this anti-Soviet alliance.

Attempting to attain this goal, the U.S. President did not hesitate to make use of his favorite "weapon" -- slander against our country. His speeches abounded with insinuations about some kind of "USSR expansionism" and were imbued with the desire to cast a false light on the Soviet state's principled international policy. And yet this policy is well known. "We are not imposing our world outlook or social system on anyone.

"Nor do we need other people's lands," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized at his meeting with workers from Moscow's "Serp i Molot" metallurgical plant. "The Soviet Union is sincerely proposing just one path -- the path of peaceful coexistence, the path of mutually advantageous international cooperation."

If we were to talk about who is really to blame for the increased tension in Asia and the Pacific, it was not our country that unprecedentedly launched large militaristic preparations there. It was not Moscow but Washington that included the Pacific basin in the zone of its "vital interests." It is the United States that is posing a nuclear missile threat along the USSR's eastern borders, and not the other way around. The United States has already stationed more than 1,800 nuclear charges and 700 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles in the region.

As if this were not enough, the U.S. nuclear arsenal here is being steadily built up with the lastest types of weapons. The stationing in Japan of F-16 aircraft, which carry nuclear weapons, is on the agenda. The Pentagon is speeding up the deployment of Tomahawk nuclear missiles on ships of the 7th Fleet. The U.S. military department intends to transform the territory of Japan, South Korea, and several Southeast Asian countries into a launchpad for its medium-range missiles.

To justify his militarist preparations, which threaten not only the Soviet Union but also other countries -- including China -- the U.S. President persistently promoted the subject of Soviet missiles in Asia while in Beijing. According to XINHUA reports, he even assured Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, that "the United States will never sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on the reduction and elimination of nuclear forces in Europe while Soviet missiles stationed in Asia remain unaffected." Groundlessly including the Asian Continent in talks on the limitation of medium-range facilities in Europe, he thus confirmed yet again his administration's militaristic course and its desire to attain military superiority over the USSR by any means. After all, it is perfectly obvious that the Soviet missiles Reagan was talking about exist to counterbalance the U.S. medium-range nuclear facilities covering the entire Asian part of the USSR.

While in Beijing, Reagan did not just exploit the myth about the Soviet "military threat" that the United States must supposedly counter jointly with China. The U.S. side tried to take advantage of the Chinese leadership's well-known position on the Kampuchean and Afghanistan situation. Another thing that obviously played into the U.S. visitor's hand was the fact that Beijing had earlier declared that it was not at all concerned about Japan's growing military efforts. On the other hand, and as a kind of bait, Washington presented the PRC with the possibility of purchasing U.S. technology, even including reactors for nuclear power stations. As an American spokesman said, there is also rapid progress in the talks on U.S. arms sales to China.

Did Reagan attain the goals he pursued? It is still too early to give a straightforward answer to this question. Usually the results of such visits do not emerge immediately. However it is already clear -- as journalists in Beijing report -- that in preaching the imperialist course, the President went so far that the Chinese side was forced to delete his most offensive statements when broadcasting his speeches on radio and television or publishing them in the press. As before, the question of Taiwan is also affecting relations between the two countries. Despite the fact that the Chinese side has described this problem as pivotal in U.S.-Chinese relations, the U.S. Administration has given no assurances regarding the cessation or reduction of arms deliveries to Taiwan.

At the same time, judging from all accounts, a certain similarity has emerged in Beijing's and Washington's views on several international problems. For example, according to a U.S. spokesman's statement, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, declared: "China is not against the U.S. arms buildup. It will always support these U.S. measures." Such statements cannot fail to cause concern. It has been repeatedly noted in the Soviet Union at the most authoritative level that the development of relations between two major states such as the United States and the PRC is completely natural. However, these relations must not be built on the basis of damaging the interests of third countries, and even less so on the basis of an incipient arms race.

The U.S. President's visit to the PRC has shown yet again that anti-Sovietism and the desire for worldwide hegemonism remain the basis of U.S. policy, and Washington is diligently seeking out those willing to show solidarity with this course, which is dangerous for peace.

COMPARISON OF 'ODIOUS' REAGAN PRC STATEMENTS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 1 May carries in its First Edition on page 3 a PASS report on "odious" statements made by President Reagan during his visit to the PRC. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report, entitled "From Confrontation Postures," has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 30 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 4, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: [Text] Beijing 30 Apr (TASS) ...(changing date)

Paragraph two, line four reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: ...supported these measures by the United States." (adding additional words)

Disregarding the standards...(adding additional words)

DPRK ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN USSR, DPRK

Ustinov Sends Greetings

PM021403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I congratulate you and all the troops of the DPRK on the 52d anniversary of the Korean People's Army (KPA).

The personnel of the DPRK People's Armed Forces are celebrating their festival in the tense atmosphere prevailing in the Far East as a result of the militarist activity of U.S. imperialism and its allies. In these conditions, the further enhancement of the combat capability and combat readiness of the Armed Forces of the USSR, the DPRK, and the other socialist countries acquires great importance for safeguarding the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

I wish the troops of the KPA new successes in combat and political training in the interests of strengthening the DPRK's defense capability and in the struggle for the peaceful unification of their motherland.

With communist greetings, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

Ceremony Held in Pyongyang

PM021346 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr -- A ceremonial session devoted to the 52d anniversary of the Korean People's Army (KPA) was held in the DPRK capital. It was attended by leaders of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) and of the republic's government.

The creation of the KPA, O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and chief of General Staff of the KPA, said in his report, was an event of historic significance in the Korean people's struggle for national and social liberation. The KPA reliably guarantees the revolutionary gains of the Korean working people building socialism. The aggressive, inflammatory actions of the United States, the speaker noted, have brought about an extreme deterioration of the international situation. U.S. imperialism's present course is a concentrated expression of the "position of strength" policy geared to securing dominant world positions for it. The U.S. Asian strategy, which is a serious challenge to the Koreans and other peoples and a threat to world peace and security, is another graphic example of this policy.

The speaker confirmed the DPRK's immutable position geared to a solution of the Korean issue by peaceful means and pointed out the need for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

The Korean people, O Kuk-yol stressed, closely united with peoples of the socialist and developing countries, will continue to struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy, against the arms race it unleashed and for the safeguarding of lasting peace and security the world over.

DPRK Embassy Film Show

PM021357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Celebrating an Anniversary"]

[Text] On 24 April Major General (Kim Hak-san), Army, Navy and Air Force attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, arranged a movie to celebrate the 52d anniversary of the Korean People's Army. The movie was attended by generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. The guests included Army, Navy and Air Forces attaches at a number of foreign embassies in Moscow. DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong was present.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH DPRK SIGNED

PM021312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr -- A plan for the 1984-1985 cultural exchange between the USSR and the DPRK has been signed here. According to the plan, exhibitions and other events devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the rout of militarist Japan, and Korea's liberation from Japanese domination are to be organized in Korea.

CPSU DELEGATION CONTINUES TOKYO TALKS WITH JCP

PM020953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Tokyo, 1 May -- Consultations have taken place in Tokyo between representatives of the CPSU and the Japan Communist Party [JCP] on cooperation between the two parties in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, curb the arms race, and promote the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Taking part in the consultations on the Japanese side were T. Nishizawa, deputy chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; T. Tachiki and S. Niihara, members of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; Ya. Ogata, deputy chief of the JCP Central Committee International Section; and H. Kikunami and Kh. Nishiguchi, executives in the JCP Central Committee apparatus.

The CPSU and JPC representatives agreed to continue consultations in Moscow in May.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FORUM IN KHABAROVSK 'FRUITFUL'

PM021025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Reznik report: "Meeting on the Amur Ends"]

[Text] Khabarovsk -- "Our work has been fruitful. We are leaving Khabarovsk with a sense of profound satisfaction and of duty performed," Okada Toshihara, Socialist Party deputy in the lower house of the Japanese Diet and leader of the Japanese delegation at the first Soviet and Japanese public meeting "for friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in the Far East," said in conversation with your correspondent.

Both he and the head of the Soviet delegation, V. Pasternak, chairman of Khabarovsk Krayispolkom and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, unanimously assessed the results of the meeting as exceptionally successful. At plenary sessions and in commissions there was a constructive exchange of opinions on expanding contacts, developing regional trade, economic, cultural, and sporting exchanges, as well as strengthening links between public organizations and sister cities.

Leaders of the Japanese delegation met with A. Chernyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Khabarovsk Kraykom. During the conversation, A. Chernyy noted the all-around support of our country's people for the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

Thematic meetings, conversations, and seminars were organized for members of the Japanese delegation. There was a meeting between an all-party group of the Japanese Diet and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies for the Far Eastern regions. There were conversations between local soviet deputies and deputies of Hokkaido's local self-government organs. The visitors were told in detail of the structure of the organs of state power, the system of elections to the soviets and the powers assigned to them.

There was a conversation at the CPSU Gorkom between representatives of local party organizations and a group of representatives of the Hokkaido Federation of the Japan Socialist Party.

What impressions did the first meeting make on its participants? We put this question to V. Chichkanov, leader of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern Scientific Center Institute of Economic Research and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

"One of the very real ways to strengthen trust, peace, and security in the Far East," he said, "is to expand regional cooperation. The development of international trade and the intertwining of the economic interests of states is more conducive than anything to respect for each other's legitimate interests and to a patient quest for mutually acceptable solutions. Cooperation and active contacts in various spheres help eliminate existing prejudices and achieve better mutual understanding.

"Eleven cities of the Soviet Far East and East Siberia maintain friendly relations with Japanese cities on Hokkaido Island's west coast. We attach just as much importance to contacts with Japanese scientists. We are trying to expand cooperation in this sphere as much as possible.

"At the same time we can still see a number of problems whose solution is necessary to ensure that cooperation on a regional basis plays its part in strengthening mutual understanding and trust in the Far East. I believe that our meeting will assist this."

Shigeru Sugawara, chairman of Sapporo City War Victims Committee, said:

"I believe that the Khabarovsk meeting will improve relations not just between the inhabitants of Hokkaido Island and the Soviet Far East but also between our peoples. This is particularly important because propaganda in Japan distorts the truth about the USSR, attempting to sow mistrust of its peace-loving policy. It is no accident that certain circles are reluctant to organize good-neighborly relations with your country. However, I am convinced that the Soviet people respect the Japanese people and wish to live in peace and friendship with them and establish comprehensive contacts."

A joint communique was signed in a ceremonial atmosphere. The meeting participants believe, it says, that for the Soviet and the Japanese peoples, as indeed for all people of the world, there is no more urgent task today than to defend peace.

The meeting participants noted the importance not just of preserving and consolidating, but also of further developing everything positive achieved through the efforts of many people in strengthening relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

JAPAN UNRESPONSIVE TO USSR DESIRE FOR DIALOGUE

PM021548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[P. Naumov article under the "Asia-84" rubric: "Japan's Cold Spring"]

[Text] The "Expo-70" fair was held in Osaka and the truly unending many-kilometers-long line leading to the Soviet pavilion has engraved itself forever in my memory. The Japanese were "discovering Russia." The Soviet Union seemed to them a peace-loving state, a worker-country whose peoples wanted only to build cities and plants, to exploit the riches of Siberia and the Far East, and to be on friendly terms and cooperate on a mutually beneficial basis with all peoples, including the Japanese.

Positive trends in USSR-Japanese relations were clearly visible during those years. Through the two countries' efforts, much happened and was done to establish a spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

...I returned from my latest visit to Japan this April. Spring in Japan turned out to be cold. But my overwhelming impression proved to be not the beauties of spring in Japan, but the endless political talk in the editorial offices of newspapers and the offices of institutions, talk generating feelings that were far from positive.

Washington Stereotypes

The conversations seemed to proceed according to a single scenario. The interlocutor would express concern at the exacerbated international situation and report that Japanese "public opinion" now quite strongly opposes the Soviet Union. He would then approach the topic of the "Soviet threat" as follows: The Japanese are alarmed by the "Soviet Union's concentration of powerful Armed Forces in the Far East." And all this was accompanied by the implication (sometimes not) that the Soviet Union bears the main responsibility (or at least equal responsibility with the United States) for the exacerbated international tension and is certainly to blame for the "standstill" in Soviet-Japanese relations.

The first two or three meetings were enough to gain the distinct impression that sets of well-known anti-Soviet stereotypes and cliches devised in Washington held sway. When Soviet journalist colleagues told me what some Japaese newspapers were writing, I involuntarily had the feeling that it was THE WASHINGTON POST or THE NEW YORK TIMES being quoted.

For the sake of fairness, it has to be said that not all Japanese newspapers give this impression. Some of them -- and I would put ASAHI with its 20-million circulation in first place -- without opposing the government, nevertheless frequently voice their own realistic view on international occurrences and consider it necessary, albeit in measured doses, to acquaint their readers with the Soviet viewpoint on certain questions.

But this does not alter the regrettable fact that, unfortunately, the efforts of reactionary circles in Japan have dismantled many positive elements in relations between our two countries created by the sides' mutual actions over many years. This policy's adverse effect on trade relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is instructive: Japan has now been pushed back to fifth place as far as the Soviet Union's trade with capitalist countries is concerned. Japanese businessmen have lost very advantageous large-scale contracts. According to figures from representatives of Japanese trading circles, the volume of trade with the USSR fell by 23 percent in 1983, which represents the most serious decline since diplomatic relations were established in 1956.

Is this regretted in Japan? The answer is undoubtedly yes. And among serious journalists and in business circles I more than once heard it acknowledged that not so long ago they saw the development of relations of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries, above all neighboring ones including the USSR, as a guarantee of the stable development of Japan's economy and a peaceful life for the Japanese.

The people's unfavorable attitude toward the present Japanese Cabinet's "tough" Reaganite style in foreign policy was shown recently, as is well known, at the Diet elections, when the ruling Liberal Democratic Party was given a serious warning by the voters, which weakened the conservatives' position in the country's supreme legislative organ. Support for the cabinet has come from 'friends' in Washington. The presidential election campaign has begun in the United States. The White House is carrying it out under the propagandist slogan of "dialogue' with the Soviet Union. And this is timely for Nakasone who needs -- oh how he needs! -- any means of winning points, both among voters and his own party's factions, in order to hold on to power.

We would go from one Tokyo office to another, drink more and more cups of aromatic green tea, and wait for the word "dialogue' to appear. And appear it would inevitably, that word which soothes the naive but which has been devised with treacherous intent, that word on which the U.S. President and the Japanese prime minister are pinning so many hopes.

Naturally, our interlocutors, citing peace-loving phrases by the Japanese prime minister and foreign minister, depicted their country as an active party in the search for ways of conducting 'dialogue," whereas we were depicted as passive. But our conversations in Tokyo demonstrated by the hour the falsity of this playing at "dialogue."

They Prefer Silence

The fact of the matter is that dialogue did not take place. To our question about what specifically, in Japan's opinion, the "dialogue' should be about, we did not receive an intelligible answer from anyone.

As is common knowledge, in recent years alone the Soviet Union has made a number of initiatives aimed at developing Soviet-Japanese relations in a positive direction. These have included proposals to provide a reliable long-term basis for economic cooperation relations, conclude a good-neighbor and cooperation treaty, and hold talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East.

Our country has proposed that a convention strengthening nonnuclear states' security guarantees be concluded, that agreement be reached on the mutual limitation of naval activities, and that confidence-building measures be applied to areas of seas and oceans -- especially to those regions through which the busiest shipping routes run, which are particularly significant to Japan which is so dependent on foreign sources of raw materials and foreign markets.

The USSR's unilaterally assumed commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the norms for mutual relations among nuclear powers proposed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, whose recognition would contribute enormously to reducing the threat of nuclear catastrophe, are in the interests of Japan as of other countries of the world. No proposal made by the Soviet side is at variance with Japan's fundamental national interests and the principles of its Constitution or can harm its relations with third countries.

Is it not logical to begin dialogue with specific, already elaborated questions affecting the vital interests of the two peoples living next to each other?

The answer was silence.

We said that according to U.S. military specialists, the United States has around 700 nuclear-weapon delivery vehicles in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean, including aboard ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which are capable of launching more than 2,000 nuclear charges simultaneously. The plans to equip the American 7th fleet with Tomahawk cruise missiles, which will immediately double its nuclear offensive might, are well known; the stationing at Misawa base, with Tokyo's agreement, of F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying out nuclear strikes against the Soviet Maritime Kray, is under preparation. In addition to this, there are plans to site Pershing missiles in Alaska and South Korea. Surely this constitutes preparations for an attempt on the USSR's security, not only by the United States, but by Japan, which has provided its territory for American first-strike nuclear systems!

Is this not a question for dialogue?

Again the answer was silence.

Japan is also building up its own armed forces at a rapid rate. The 5-year military program for 1983-1987 envisages appropriations for military needs of around Y20 trillion (more than $60 billion). As a result, by 1988 Japan will be fourth among Western countries in terms of conventional arms, after the United States and close to Britain and France. The ambitiousness of the Japanese militarists' military plans is also indicated by reports that appeared in March regarding intentions to review the "fundamental principles of the defense plan," providing in it for "protection" of maritime communications within a 1,000-mile zone and the use of satellites for military purposes. The country's economy is also rapidly becoming involved in implementing plans for "building up military muscle": Whereas in the last 5-year plan Japanese companies annually produced arms and military hardware worth Y500 billion, this year National Defense Agency contracts already amount to Y870 billion.

This is written about in the Japanese press. One would think that our interlocutors also must have been disturbed by the theme. But no, no conversation about it took place.

This is what our "dialogues" in Tokyo sounded like.

Reason Dictates

My impressions of present-day Japan have not been exhausted by what has been said so far. Side by side with the government's "hawkish" course, there is still public opinion, and this breaks through to the surface in both words and actions, even if you deal exclusively with representatives of circles that do not oppose the government. The interest in not severing long-established ties with the USSR in the field of cultural exchanges is obvious. Leading bourgeois newspapers regularly send their correspondents here, and these correspondents, although not all of them, try to describe what they see objectively and overcome slanderous anti-Soviet cliches. In the Diet, the deputies assured us that they would soon restore the practice of exchanging parliamentary delegations with our country. Hundreds of firms are awaiting government permission to renew or start up new "business" with the Soviet Union.

There is powerful political opposition in the country. And there is a powerful antiwar movement, which is given a particular complexion by the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

We met Mr Motojima, mayor of Nagasaki, and he confirmed that it was the chief desire of the city's inhabitants that Nagasaki forever remain the last population center subjected to nuclear bombing.

"No to Tomahawks!" was the short slogan glimpsed on bulletin boards, not just anywhere, but in that shrine of intellectuals, the scientific center at Tsukuba, where new prototypes of world-famous Japanese equipment originated.

And one quite unexpected episode. An old fisherman with a weather-beaten face and dull eyes, on learning that he was showing his fishing gear to Russians, spent a long time thinking before saying: "We must be on friendly terms with you."

No, human reason has not died away in Japan, but, as in other countries, it is searching for a way toward protecting mankind from nuclear catastrophe and toward peace and good-neighborliness.

JAPANESE FAMILIES BLAME U.S. FOR KAL PLANE CRASH

LD021256 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports:

The USA bears responsibility for the incident with the South Korean airliner which intruded into Soviet air space in September last year for espionage purposes. This is emphasized in a "letter of protest" sent to President Ronald Reagan of the United States by a group of Japanese families -- relatives of the dead passengers of the South Korean airliner. The letter stresses that the USA knew about the airliner's straying off the established international air route for two and a half hours before it was shot down in Soviet air space. The letter conveys a demand that the U.S. Administration give clear explanations of why it did not ensure during the period a warning to the airliner pilots about the deviation from the set course.

The letter underlines that the cause of such a conduct of the U.S. authorities remains unrevealed. There exist weighty grounds to believe that the South Korean airliner deliberately intruded into the USSR's air space with a view to gathering information on Soviet facilities of military purpose in the territory of Siberia and the Far East. The authors of the letter point out that the U.S. President should give satisfactory explanations of all the circumstances of the tragedy which led to the loss of more than 200 human lives.

The letter is reported today by the newspaper JAPAN TIMES. M. Miyagi, a prominent Japanese lawyer, stated in the parliament of Japan recently that the actions of the South Korean airliner in the incident give rise to serious doubts. H. Seya, a deputy of parliament from the Socialist Party, emphasized that, according to existing data, the plane deliberately violated the USSR's air space.

AKAHATA CITED ON 1967 NUCLEAR INCIDENT AT OKINAWA

PM021142 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov report: "Eyewitness Account"]

[Text] Tokyo -- An American soldier was subjected to irradiation at a U.S. naval base on the Japanese island of Okinawa.

This was reported on 28 April by the newspaper AKAHATA, which printed a long commentary and an interview conducted by its Washington correspondent with former U.S. serviceman Thomas (Deleruel). He found himself in the danger zone during an unforeseen radioactive disaster. "It's a miracle you're alive," doctors told him later. According to this American, who was serving in November 1967 in the special-purpose Marine units on Okinawa, the subunit to which he belonged received the order to begin preparations for a nuclear strike against Vietnam.

AKAHATA also published photocopies relating to this affair, one of which reproduces nuclear weapon components. According to T. (Deleruel)'s report, no less than three nuclear warheads were kept at the base at that time. Okinawa was the place from which the plane was to take off to subject Vietnam to atom bombing, he stressed.

"In the disaster that took place on the Japanese island, another six people as well as myself were subjected to irradiation. The water was also contaminated," Thomas (Deleruel) said. He said the U.S. CIA was the direct "patron" of his detachment.

The new facts, AKAHATA notes, refute with the utmost clarity both the Japanese authorities' claims that they strictly observed and continue to observe the "three nuclear-free principles" ("not to have, not to produce, and not to import nuclear weapons"), and the assurances of the Pentagon, which has always denied that nuclear weapons are present at its bases on Japan's territory.

ARMENIA'S DEMIRCHYAN GREETS MPR POLITBURO MEMBER

GF021130 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] On 20 April K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, received the state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

During the friendly discussion which took place, K.S. Demirchyan said that the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum emerged as an important political event in the life of the party and Soviet Government. The decisions taken by the plenum have great significance for the Soviet Union's further economic, social and political development.

Communists and all workers of Soviet Armenia have unanimously adopted the decisions of the April Plenum of the party Central Committee and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This is clear proof of the determination to verify tasks assigned to the Soviet people by the party.

K.S. Demirchyan briefed the guests on the republic's socioeconomic development plan and on the activity of party organizations for implementing decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee and for fulfilling tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Speaking about fraternal, friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic and the constantly developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between them, K.S. Demirchyan noted that the Armenian workers are contributing to that together with other Soviet peoples.

D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, expressed cordial regards for the warm reception accorded him. He noted that the achievements of the Mongolian People's Republic in constructing a new life and in developing the economy and science are inseparably linked with the disinterested assistance offered by the Soviet Union.

Attending the meeting were K.L. Dalakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; A.M. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; and L.P. Manaseryan, chief of the Information and Foreign Relations Department of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

KARMAL ADDRESSES AFGHANISTAN MAY DAY RALLY

PM030755 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "A Holiday of Labor and Struggle"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 May -- A meeting devoted to the day of working people's international solidarity was attended by tens of thousands of workers from the Afghan capital's industrial enterprises.

B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered a long speech before those assembled. Congratulating the country's workng class on the holiday, he stressed the great significance of the working people's unity in the struggle for happiness and prosperity for mankind. B. Karmal resolutely condemned imperialism's interference in DRA internal affairs. Under today's international conditions, he declared, the solidarity of the world's progressive forces with the Afghan people's just struggle and the selfless fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are of paramount significance for the fate of the revolution.

FURTHER REPORT ON AFGHAN SOLIDARITY WEEK

PM020817 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Sergey Pomerantsev under the rubric "Commentator's Opinion": "Stop Interference!"]

[Text] The international week of solidarity with Afghanistan has begun. It is being held in accordance with a WPC decision and is pegged to the 6th anniversary of the national democratic revolution the DRA people will celebrate 27 April.

Democratic Afghanistan's friends throughout the world are following with sympathy the Afghan people's achievements and the broad socioeconomic transformations being carried out by the PDPA and the republic's government. The forces of imperialism and reaction are greeting the progressive changes on Afghan soil differently -- with malice and hatred. The CIA and the special services of other Western countries, having gambled on the counterrevolutionary rabble entrenched in states neighboring Afghanistan, are directing armed aggression against the republic. According to DRA Government information, over 100 bases and camps for training tens of thousands of bandits, who are then dispatched to Afghanistan to sow death and destruction, are operating in the border regions of Pakistan.

The Afghan people are dealing a fitting rebuff to the intrigues of the counterrevolution and the forces behind it. At the same time, the DRA Government is making persistent efforts to achieve a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It stresses that the aim of this settlement should be the total guaranteed cessation and nonresumption of armed aggression and other forms of interference in the DRA's internal affairs. This principled stance is meeting with understanding and broad support from the international public.

Over 5 years, U.S. aid to the Afghan counterrevolution has totalled over $200 million, and a further $100 million is planned to be spent for the purpose in 1983-1984. The damage caused to Afghanistan by the undeclared war is equal to half of all capital investments in the country's economy in the 20 years preceding the revolution. However, the criminal actions of imperialism and reaction cannot reverse the wheels of Afghan history.

The repelling of outside aggression and overcoming of difficulties are being aided by the broad solidarity with the DRA people displayed by all progressive forces of the world, in whose vanguard march the USSR and the other socialist countries.

SERVICEMEN DECORATED FOR HEROISM IN AFGHANISTAN

PM030759 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[Major I. Sas report under the rubric "On Their Way to Military Service": "Good Parting Words From Fellow-Countrymen"]

[Text] The inhabitants of Sverdlovsk have warmly sent off their young fellow-countrymen to military service. A festive meeting was held at the Trade Union's Palace of Sports. Wishes for successful service were expressed to the draftees by CPSU Gorkom Secretary V. Andrianov, hero of the Soviet Union Colonel of the Reserve L. Padukov, representatives of labor collectives, and teenagers' parents. At the meeting, Major General A. Sidorov, military commissar of the oblast, presented the Order of the Red Star to Sergeant of the Reserve Ye. Nogin, the "For Courage" medal to Private of the Reserve N. Mamonov, and the "For Combat Merit" medal to Sergeant of the Reserve V. Ryabinin. The high state awards have been awarded to them for bravery and heroism manifested during the rendering of international assistance to the DRA people.

U.S. LOAN TO PAKISTAN 'UNFRIENDLY' TOWARD INDIA

PM021350 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Apr 84 p 3

[Boris Zaytsev "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Provocations"]

[Text] The United States has launched its latest unfriendly act toward India. Through the mediation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington has granted Islamabad a loan of $21 million for the "assimilation" of Kashmir -- part of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir illegally occupied by Pakistan -- and on the most favorable terms. What prompted such generosity on the part of the Washington administration, which grimaces every time it comes to granting aid to developing countries?

The point is that Kashmir is a strategically important region located where the borders of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, and China meet, and plays an important role in American imperialism's plot against the region's sovereign states, including India, which pursues an independent foreign policy course. As is known, even before Pakistan's occupation of Kashmir, the United States was displaying heightened interest in that territory. At one time, employees of the American special services commanded armed Pakistani detachments who invaded that territory. Now, under CIA control and using its money, extremists are trained in special local camps and then sent into various regions of India to perpetrate subversive terrorist acts.

As the Indian press notes, these sorties are closely linked with the crimes committed by reaction in other Indian states -- Assam, Manipur, and Punjab. According to a secret document that has fallen into the hands of the press, the American special services are now implementing an unprecedented plan for the destablization of India with the aim of creating economic instability and political tension in the country, weakening the republic, and making it leave its chosen path. But these and other intrigues by reaction are doomed to failure. The guarantee of this is the Indian people's determination to follow the path of progress and national unity, and India's anti-imperialist policy.

'DAYS OF POLISH CULTURE' HAILED AS SUCCESS

PZPR's Swirgon Notes Friendship

PM021226 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Culture Festival Ends"]

[Text] The envoys of People's Poland -- participants in the fraternal country's "Days of Polish Culture" -- are leaving the Soviet Union with warm memories of friendly encounters. This festival of art and friendship devoted to the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Republic ended 29 April in Moscow at the State Central Concert Hall with a performance of the Mazowsze Folk Song and Dance Ensemble.

The concert, which was a great success, was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; W. Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; culture figures from both countries; and S. Kociolek, Poland's ambassador to the USSR.

"The 'Days of Polish Culture' in the Soviet Union has added another page to the history of the multifaceted fraternal relations between our peoples," W. Swirgon told a TASS correspondent. "They demonstrated with new force the indestructibility of Soviet-Polish friendship and contributed to the reciprocal enrichment of the socialist cultures."

"Our country is living through a difficult time. And in the process of the progressive forces' consolidation of the platform of socialism, an important role belongs to art and literature. We have tried to acquaint the Soviet people with the achievements of the best representatives of our art and literature. We are pleased with the interest that was shown in the art of the Warsaw Narodowy Drama Theater, the symphony orchestra, the national philharmonic choir, and other well-known ensembles and performers and in the works of Polish writers, filmmakers, and artists. We are grateful to Soviet cultural figures who particularly timed a number of spectacles and concerts, based on works by Polish authors, to coincide with the festival."

W. Swirgon expressed the firm belief that the review which has just ended and which proceeded successfully in all the union republics will give a new impetus to the expansion and enrichment of our cooperation. "We are now embarking on preparations for the "Days of Soviet Culture" that will take place in Poland next year," he said.

PRAVDA Reviews Festival

PM021344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Days of Polish Culture in USSR"]

[Text] Friendship, brotherhood, and unity -- these words rang out in Russian and Polish on 19 April in the USSR's Bolshoy Theater. The ceremonial opening of the "Days of Polish Culture" in the Soviet Union devoted to the 40th anniversary of Poland's formation was held there.

The ceremonial opening of the festival was attended by Comrades G.A. Aliyev; V.I. Vorotnikov; M.S. Gorbachev; P.N. Demichev; M.V. Zimyanin; and K.V. Rusakov; the official Polish delegation led by J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

The emissaries of People's Poland were warmly greeted by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. He noted that the present festival graphically confirms the inviolability of Soviet-Polish friendship and symbolizes the loyalty to the noble traditions whose foundations were laid by the best representatives of our peoples, who devoted all the force of their intellect, will, and revolutionary energy to the great cause of liberating the working people from social and national oppression, the cause of international brotherhood, social progress, and peace.

This brotherhood was sealed by the blood jointly shed in the harsh war years, when liberating Soviet soldiers -- shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the Polish Army -- struck crushing blows against Hitlerite fascism's war machine. The years of peaceful life reveal with increasing force the great meaning of the sacrifices that our peoples made at the sacred altar of liberty and of the world's historic victory which opened up the broad path of social progress, strengthened the fraternal alliance, and brought genuine friendship between our peoples.

The entire course of postwar development convincingly proves that the path of socialism chosen by the Polish people -- which is the path of friendship with the Soviet people -- is the path which ensures the genuine state self-sufficiency and independence of Poland and the strengthening of its international positions.

For the CPSU and the Soviet state, the strengthening of alliance relations and the development of all-around cooperation with the socialist community countries have always been the chief task of international policy. In the difficult period for socialist Poland when the forces of counterrevolution and imperialism raised their hand against the revolutionary gains of the working class, our party and people showed solidarity with the struggle of the PZPR and the Polish working people against the enemies of socialism and for the surmounting of the economic and political crisis. Today, the speaker said, I would like to repeat the words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko: "We say to the fraternal countries: In the Soviet Union you will continue to have a reliable friend and loyal ally."

Soviet people have always rejoiced at the achievements of the Polish people in all spheres of social life. From our hearts we hope that the Polish comrades overcome the existing difficulties and ensure the confident progress of their motherland.

We view the "Days of Polish Culture," the speaker continued, as a major political event in the life of our countries and as evidence of our unity in the struggle for peace and social progress. P.N. Demichev expressed the confidence that the festival, which will be held in all the union republics, will serve the noble cause of consolidating the brotherhood of our peoples.

J. Czyrek delivered a speech in reply. After thanking the Soviet people for their hospitality and cordiality, he said that the festival now beginning will be new proof of the close cooperation and mutual enrichment of our cultures, the fraternal Polish-Soviet alliance, and the unbreakable friendship between the two peoples.

This year People's Poland is marking the 40th anniversary of its formation. One of the fundamental acts which formed the basis for the Polish state reborn after the war was the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in April 1945 between Poland and the USSR. It was a reflection of the radical turning point in the history of Poland, which had entered into a fraternal alliance with the great socialist country and leading force in the revolutionary transformations of the 20th century. The foundation of our relations is a unity of ideals and social aspirations based on the principles of socialist internationalism. Cooperation between the fraternal parties of the PZPR and the CPSU plays a decisive role in these relations.

The bonds of our friendship and cooperation were fully confirmed during the difficult trials Poland has faced in recent years, the speaker said. The Soviet Union has invariably given us its support and valuable help, expressing confidence that the results of the socialist transformations will be defended. Much work still awaits us, but we know that we are following the correct path, strengthening the prospects for the further socialist development of the country.

People's Poland, which is a firm link in the socialist community, stands now, as in the past, in the same rank as the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist states in the struggle for peace, progress, and a bright future.

The chief obstacle in the path of the aggressive plans of imperialism, the head of the Polish delegation stressed, is the countries of the socialist community, primarily the Soviet Union, which unswervingly pursues Lenin's peace policy. The immutability of this policy has been clearly reaffirmed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speeches.

J. Czyrek went on to describe Soviet-Polish cultural cooperation, which is illuminated by the splendid traditions of friendship and sympathy which have always united the best representatives of the two peoples. The "Days of Polish Culture" are the best confirmation of the scale and comprehensive development of these links. We would like to present the contemporary achievements of the artistic creativity of People's Poland as broadly as possible. The sincerest wish of the participants of this festival of friendship is that it will serve to further deepen mutual understanding and bring our peoples closer together.

The fraternal country's master artists' concert that followed opened with D. Shostakovich's "Festival Overture." The symphony orchestra and choir of the Warsaw Philarmonic under the direction of Conductor Kazimierz Kord took part in the concert. Then followed F. Chopin's Second Piano Concerto (soloist Piotr Paleczny) and the suite for tenor, choir, and orchestra from K. Szymanowski's ballet "Harnasie" (soloist Henryk Grychnik). The concert was a great success.

P.N. Demichev met with J. Czyrek. Questions on the further development of cultural links between the fraternal countries were discussed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, took part in the conversation.

SOVIET PAPERS FEATURE ITEMS ON POLISH CULTURE

PM020821 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 14 April publishes on pages 6-7 under the rubric "Greeting Days of Polish Culture in the USSR" and the heading "What To Take to the People" a 3,700-word Warsaw-Moscow dispatch by special correspondent V. Ganyushkin describing a recent visit to Poland by a group of Soviet journalists. Ganyushkin states:

"One of the aims of the opposition during the crisis period was to undermine, if possible, the principles of the socialist state's policy in the field of culture and to create its own antisocialist structures. That is why various attempts have been made recently to normalize those sectors where the opposition had succeeded in creating certain difficulties. That particularly applies to book publishing."

He goes on to give an account of publishing in Poland, asserting that "there is still an inclination to justify ideological blunders in publishing policy by means of objective conditions."

Ganyushkin goes on to discuss the Polish filmmakers' dilemma in choosing between "commercialism and ideology," before outlining problems facing the Polish theater and quoting Halina Auderska, chairman of the Polish Writers Union, on cooperation with the USSR Writers Union. Having mentioned the achievements of Polish artists, and in particular Bronislawa Wilimowska, Ganyushkin concludes:

"Well, the West alleges that Polish culture has been rendered lifeless and its best sons have gone to the West or into 'internal exile.' But we have before us one of many artists whose outstanding creation is connected with her native land by her blood."

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 19 April publishes on page 3 under the heading "Living Strongly" a 1,500-word interview by correspondent M. Botyan with the Polish writer Zbigniew Domino, also pegged to the "Days of Polish Culture" in the USSR. In the interview, Domino discusses the treatment of the "military-patriotic theme" in his works and former shortcomings in work with young writers in Poland, emphasizing that as a result of the recent efforts by the Writers Union, "young people have not embarked on the path of boycott, on which the antisocialist forces were counting so much."

PLAN TO DISRUPT FESTIVITIES IN GDANSK FOILED

PM021211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Acts of Provocation Thwarted"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr -- The PAP agency has reported that the Polish security service has rendered harmless a group of people in Gdansk and also dismantled a device they had prepared to use consisting of a tape recorder, an amplifier, and powerful loudspeakers. With the aid of this device, the counterrevolutionary underground was planning to provoke disturbances during the May Day celebrations.

Describing the situation in the country on the eve of May Day, W. Ciaston, under secretary of state at the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, said in an interview with TRYBUNA LUDU that the counterrevolutionary elements' attempts to organize acts of political provocation are being undertaken on instructions from Western special services. For instance, in Warsaw, antisocialist elements incited by Western anticommunist and anti-Polish centers are trying to organize illegal gatherings in the hope that they will succeed in provoking disturbances. There are also renegades who would like to cause a new aggravation of the situation in the country.

The subversive centers overseas are obviously exploiting these people for their own ends. Under the conditions of the aggravated international situation, the United States and some of its NATO allies are stepping up their psychological warfare against Poland. However, the Western special services' demagoguery is generating less and less response. Without moral and material support from abroad, the enemies of socialism in Poland would have long since ceased to exist.

CPSU'S ROMANOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

PM011453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP, a delegation of MSZMP party workers headed by P. Varga, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and director of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Public Administration and Administration, was in the Soviet Union 23-27 April.

The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the activity of party, soviet, and state organs. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, the Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom, the USSR MVD, and the USSR Supreme Court.

The delegation was received by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A warm, friendly talk took place in which N.I. Savinkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee department chief, took part.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO HUNGARY VIEWED

LD262131 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 26 TASS -- Hungary and Algeria voice serious concern over the escalation of international tension and are convinced that the international climate can only be improved through the development of relations between states on the basis of justice, through respect for the right of the peoples to self-determination, through non-interference in internal affairs, and through renunciation of the use of threat of force, points out the joint Hungarian-Algerian communique on the results of the visit of Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the FNL [National Liberation Front] party and president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, to Hungary.

During the talks between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Chadli Bendjedid, the sides reviewed bilateral relations and outstanding problems of the international situation. They pointed out the need for urgent and effective measures to promote universal and complete disarmament.

The leaders of Hungary and Algeria reiterated solidarity with the forces fighting against colonial domination and apartheid, in particular, with the struggle of the Namibian people, and voiced support for the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

They stressed in connection with the aggravation of the Mideastern crisis that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through the ensuring of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state. The sides spoke in favour of the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and all the occupied Arab lands.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO SFRY ON MINE ACCIDENT

LD242327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent President of the SFRY Federal Executive Council Planinc a telegram expressing condolences on the occasion of the accidental blast explosion at Strmosten coalmine that resulted in casualties. The telegram also conveys condolences to the families of those killed.

U.S. PRESSURING NETHERLANDS ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD021456 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] New York, May 2 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues an increased pressure on the Government of the Netherlands with a view to making it agree to deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in the country's territory. The USA has rejected the Dutch Government's so-called "crisis-variant" compromise plan which would bar deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the Netherlands except in time of crisis. U.S. opposition to the plan was contained in a message sent to Prime Minister Rudolph Lubbers of the Netherlands last week, according to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency.

The news agency describes this U.S. action as one of the strongest moves yet made by the U.S. Government to push the Dutch Government into adhering to NATO's deployment plan, which would station 48 of the medium-range nuclear missiles in the Netherlands. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger told the Dutch during a visit there last month that it is "vital" that they carry out their share of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 1979 deployment decision to position 572 medium-range cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in five Western European nations, including the Netherlands.

STRAY'S SUPPORT OF U.S. IN NICARAGUA CRITICIZED

LD030629 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 3 May 84

["'PRAVDA' on Pronouncements of Norwegian Minister" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 3 TASS -- "The pronouncements of Norway's Foreign Minister Svenn Stray in the course of the debates that were held at the Stortinget (parliament) a few days ago, on Norway's position towards the U.S. policy in Central America, have given rise to a storm of indignation in Scandinavian countries," Mikhail Kostikov writes in PRAVDA.

Svenn Stray declared that Norway did not approve of the mining of Nicaragua's ports and ignoring numerous proofs of the CIA's criminal activity with regard to that state, he asserted that allegedly there are no data confirming U.S. involvement in that criminal action. The Norwegian minister went as far as even trying to uphold the U.S. "right" to direct interference into Nicaragua's internal affairs.

"In a bid to please his 'overseas friends,' Svenn Stray this time obviously overdid it. The minister's verbal acrobatics, behind which one clearly saw the intention to whitewash Washington's adventurist policy, revolted not only the parliamentary opposition and broad public strata, but was also strongly criticised by members of ruling parties. The number of publications of the Norwegian conservative press demanded that Stray should resign."

"In the days when in the Stortinget and outside it indignation was mounted over Stray's pronouncement, the U.S. ambassador in Oslo Mark Austad, delivering a lecture in Frederikstad, most insolently told Norwegians that the United States has the right to intrude into Nicaragua or any other country, including Norway, if there is the need of 'defending democracy.' That even more heightened passions," it is said in the rejoinder.

CHERVONENKO, CPSU DELEGATION DEPART FOR ROME

LD021355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 2 May 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprised of Comrade Chervonenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of a party Central Committee department, and head of the delegation; Comrade Naumov, chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY; Comrade (Korobeynnikov), secretary of the Stavropol Kray Party Committee; and Comrade (Galkin), secretary of Gorkiy City CPSU Committee, today left Moscow for Rome at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ITALY

PM020835 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Apr 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ended"]

[Text] A Soviet metal workers trade union delegation has returned from Italy. It was in that country on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Italian United Federation of Metal Workers.

At a meeting between the Soviet delegation and the leadership of the United Federation of Metal Workers, questions of stepping up bilateral trade union cooperation between Italian and Soviet metal workers were discussed and there was an exchange of opinions on topical problems of the contemporary international situation and problems of the metal workers trade union movement in Europe.

During the talks that were held and in the joint communique adopted on the results of the visit, the metal workers of both countries stressed their determination to defend peace and do everything possible to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe. A mutual desire was expressed to develop links between Soviet and Italian metal workers' trade unions, and specific paths for professional cooperation were discussed. The two sides agreed that a delegation of the United Federation of Metal Workers' Secretariat would visit the USSR in 1984 and continue the dialogue on the further development of bilateral contacts begun in Rome. It was also decided to hold a seminar in the USSR in 1985 on problems of introducing new technology into production and its consequences for workers.

The communique adopted stresses that only the consolidation of detente and universal peace will create the necessary favorable opportunities for establishing mutual trust and organizing international trade union cooperation for the good of the working people. It was noted in this connection that metal workers trade unions of all types are interested in discussing questions of the socioeconomic consequences of disarmament in the metal industry.

In Milan, the Soviet trade union delegation visited the Alfa Romeo di Arese Automobile plant and familiarized themselves with Italian metal workers' working and living conditions and their struggle for their rights. At a meeting with the plant's workers and trade union activists, the Soviet delegation described the social and economic achievements of the Soviet working people.

S. Moreschi, general secretary of the Milan metal workers trade union, who addressed the meeting between the Soviet delegation and the city's metal workers trade union aktiv, said on behalf of those assembled that Milan's working people believe it to be very important to further strengthen friendly ties between the USSR's and Italy's trade unions.

FRG SOCIALIST DELEGATION VISITS AZERBAIJAN

GF011827 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] A delegation of a number of members of the Western Westphalia Young Socialist Organization [genc sosyalistler teskilati] of the FRG Social Democratic Party has paid a week-long visit to Baku. The delegation was headed by (Martin Vilke), the chairman of the organization's local administrative council.

Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received the guests and briefed them on the achievements of the republic's workers in communist construction and on the work related to the training of the upcoming generation.

Meanwhile, the members of the delegation visited the (?manuscripts department) of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and were received by the Baku City Executive Committee. The guests also held talks with Ibragim Bayova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Committee for Safeguarding Peace, visited the spiritual administration of the Muslims of the Transcaucasus, and held talks with Sheykh ol-Eslam Pasha-Zade.

The Azerbaijan Committee of Youth Organizations and the Western Westphalia Young Socialists Organization of the FRG Social Democratic Party signed a joint statement expressing hope for cooperation between the two sides.

The guests from the FRG depart Baku for Moscow on 2 May.

NURIYEV, PATOLICHEV MEET WITH FRG BANKER

PM011248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 26 April, Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received W. Christians, chairman of the board of the Deutsche Bank (FRG), at his request. Questions of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and the food sectors were examined.

On the same day, N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received W. Christians. Talks were held on questions of the development of trade and economic ties between the two countries and of the bank's participation in it.

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION VIEWED 10 YEARS LATER

PM021037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent P. Golub "Letter from Lisbon": "Ten Aprils Later"]

[Excerpts] Spring is in full swing in Lisbon. The trees are resplendent with young, green leaves and the chestnut trees are in bloom. Smiling people can be seen with increasing frequency on the streets. Many of them carry scarlet carnations, a constant symbol of spring in Portugal.

It was with red carnations that the people of Lisbon greeted the revolutionary soldiers who entered the capital 25 April 1974. On that day, the Armed Forces Movement -- an organization of progressive-minded officers with broad support from the people's masses -- put an end to the nearly 50 years of terror of the Salazar-Caetano dictatorship.

How does Portugal look today, 10 Aprils after the "revolution of the carnations?"

Despite the relatively peaceful and externally tranquil development of the Portuguese revolution, the economic and political situation in the country remains very complex and intricate. In the 10 years since the revolution, 15 government cabinets have succeeded one another. In the estimation of the majority of political observers, the present coalition of Socialists and Social Democrats is not marked by stability either. Local democratic circles believe that the ruling cabinet cannot resolve the acute problems that Portugal has recently been encountering.

The economic crisis is being exacerbated in the country. The army of unemployed is growing and the working people's situation is deteriorating.

The contradictions and complexity of the domestic political situation in Portugal and the outside pressure being brought to bear on the country are determining the lack of uniformity in its foreign policy course. On the one hand, certain changes have emerged in Portuguese foreign policy in recent months. In official speeches and during meetings with journalists, Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares and other leaders and officials have frequently stated their government's readiness to maintain and develop mulifaceted relations with all states, including the socialist ones.

At the same time, Portugal's increasing involvement in the orbit of Washington's global military preparations in recent years and the intensification of the "attention" paid to Portugal by the transatlantic military strategists have been causing mounting anxiety among democratic circles here. To judge from press reports, the Pentagon's plans assign an increasing role to Portugal. The entry of nuclear-armed U.S. submarines into the mouth of the country's main river -- the Tejo -- has become a habitual phenomenon. Quite recently the government signed a new agreement with Washington on the leasing of a military base in the Portuguese Azores, by means of which the Pentagon's "rights" to make military use of Portuguese territory were considerably expanded.

All these reports are causing marked anxiety among the country's democratic, peace-loving forces. In recent months, mass demonstrations have been held in Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities protesting the rapprochement that has emerged between Portugal and the United States in the military field and the plans to turn the country into the Pentagon's military testing ground. The number of participants in the public movement "No to political weapons in Portugal!" is increasing with each passing day, and young people, scientists, doctors, trade unionists, and Portuguese women are taking an active part in the movement. Perturbed by the real threat that Portugal will be turned into Washington's nuclear arsenal, dozens of Portuguese town councils have decided to declare their territories nuclear-free zones.

Ceremonial gatherings and meetings and friendly meetings of participants in the revolution are being held to mark the 10th anniversary of the "revolution of the carnations." Many people are wearing a scarlet carnation emblazoned on their breast, and their eyes shine with the conviction that the spirit of the April revolution is alive.

The 10 past Aprils have brought severe trials for the "revolution of the carnations." The individual blows against the revolution have proved graver than its creators expected. However, the revolution has performed the main task: it has put an end to the dark past forever. It has resurrected the deep democratic traditions of the Portuguese people. That is why the 25 April 1974 revolution has become an important milestone in modern Portuguese history.

SHAMIR COMMEMORATION OF NAZI VICTIMS RIDICULED

LD011134 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 30 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The annual mourning ceremonies were held in Israel to commemorate the Jews who fell victim to Nazi genocide. Israeli Prime Minister Shamir took part in these ceremonies. In his speech, which he zealously delivered in Jerusalem, Shamir said: The pain for the losses we suffered is beyond human capability, and it gives us a very great capability at the time of making decisions.

It must be said that words about the Nazi genocide victims are echoing out of the mouth of a man who is considered guilty of genocide toward the Arabs. What are the decisions Shamir is referring to? He may mean the decision concerning the extermination of all the people of the Palestinian village of Dayr Yasin in April 1948, or the extermination of all the people of Kafar Qasim 8 years later. Or maybe he is talking about the decision to destroy West Beirut, or the decision to carry out the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

The responsibility for all that genocide is laid on the shoulders of the Israeli Zionist leaders and Shamir is among them. Shamir and the like, if we consider their deeds, are not concerned with the Nazi victims; on the contrary, they are inspired by the black deeds of the Nazi executioners to carry out black deeds themselves. Israel's leaders are following suit. The Arabs have become victims of their abominable crimes against humanity.

The big German monopolies nurtured Nazism at the time and therefore, its leaders were occupying their places alongside the Nazi war criminals at the dock in Nuremberg, while fascist Zionism was nurtured by the monopolist American capitalism. The Israeli militarists are carrying out genocide against the Arabs using murdering tools sent from across the ocean. For this reason those who handed the arms to the murderers must pay the price for those bloody crimes when a second Nuremberg takes place for the Zionists themselves.

U.S. EXERCISES CALLED REHEARSALS FOR AGGRESSION

PM020926 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel F. Korochanskiy "Military-Political Review": "Nicaragua in Washington's Sights"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration's course of improving its diktat on a global scale and flouting universally accepted norms of international law is manifested with special acuteness today in Central America and the Caribbean. It was emphasized at the Moscow ceremony devoted to the 114th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth that "going beyond blackmail, threats, and crude interference in the affairs of sovereign states, Washington resorts also to direct aggression -- you only have to recall the piratical attack on Grenada, the barbarian actions by the U.S. military in Lebanon, and the incessant acts of state terrorism toward Nicaragua, which is in fact the target of an undeclared war."

The establishment of systems suitable to Washington in Central America is conducted under the banner of spreading so-called "democratic institutions."

What form is this "spreading" taking, or rather this imposition of American "democracy" on the peoples in that region?

Back in 1981, soon after it came to power, the Reagan administration adopted a number of program documents, including the secret directive "Scope of Action" [Masshatby Deystviy"], which envisaged large-scale secret operations by U.S. special services against Nicaragua, Cuba, and Grenada. These propostions were confirmed by the directive "U.S. Policy in Central America and Cuba for the Period Through Fiscal 1984 Inclusive," adopted by the National Security Council in April 1982.

The subversive U.S. activity is spearheaded primarily against Nicaragua. THE NEW YORK TIMES concludes that the numerical strength of amred gang formations among the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, financed by the CIA, has risen "from a few hundred to 15,000 men" within 2 years.

People in the United States make no secret of, and even claim credit for, the fact that CIA channels are organizing the training, arming, and systematic transfer to Nicaraguan territory of numerous gangs which, with direct participation by U.S. agents, terrorize the population and sabotage vitally important economic targets. The U.S. special services have recently undertaken some extremely provocative actions -- mining the approaches to Nicaraguan ports and real piracy against shipping in coastal regions.

People in Washington have been forced to admit that the relevant instructions to mine the ports were approved personally by the U.S. President back in February. Thus the White House, hiding behind hypocritical expiations, has not only elevated international terrorism to the status of its state policy but is actually implementing it. This was the purpose of Presidential Directive 118, issued in early April and de facto "legalizing" so-called "preventive actions" against governments unsuitable to Washington. Such piratical actions are without precedent. They have been condemned not only by the world's progressive public but even by almost all the U.S. allies in NATO.

In its desire to implant regimes suitable to itself in Central American and Caribbean island states the United States has surrounded their territory with a network of military bases. It looks on the Caribbean itself as its own "inland" sea.

A special regional command (with headquarters in Key West, Florida) has been set up to lead actions in the Caribbean, in addition to the U.S. unified command of Armed Forces in Central and South America (with its headquarters in Panama).

Over the last 2 years Honduras has become a de facto forward base of the Pentagon. The United States is not only sending terrorist gangs into Nicaragua from there but also supplies them with weapons, ammunition, and other military materiel, carries out constant air reconnaissance, and is building up forces and facilities for aggression.

All in all, a group of U.S. Armed Forces totaling about 28,000 personnel is permanetly stationed in Central American and Caribbean countries. This figure does not include the tens of thousands of other U.S. servicemen who are familiarizing themselves with the region as a theater of combat operations during troop combat training and various maneuvers, which are distinguished by increasing activity.

The U.S. Armed Forces annually conduct in the region planned exercises and maneuvers lasting from several weeks to 6 months -- "Ocean Venture," "Redex," Big Pine," "Solid Shield," ("Komptueks"), "Unitas," and others. The Washington strategists are turning the Central American and Caribbean zone into a permanent testing ground for rehearsing the methods and means of implementing armed aggression.

Most of the above-mentioned exercises and maneuvers are on a large scale. For example, dozens of naval ships including aircraft carriers, hundreds of aricraft, and tens of thousands of servicemen take part in the Ocean Venture maneuvers as a rule. According to U.S. press reports, the latest in the series of these maneuvers, which began in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico a few days ago, will involve U.S. Navy, Air Force, and ground forces numbering a total of 30,000 men, one or two multipurpose aircraft carrier groups, and more than 250 combat aircraft, even including B-52 strategic bombers.

The clearly provocative nature of these Pentagon war games is indicated by their very scenario. A part of the maneuvers will involve, in particular, the "evacuation of civilian personnel" from the Guantanamo naval base situated in Cuba's territory. Additional troops contingents will be transported there at the same time to rehearse its "defense."

Landing operations, bombing raids on land and sea targets, and simulations of reconnaissance and subversion operations will take place in various regions of the Caribbean.

The Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that the purpose of the "Ocean Venture-84" maneuvers is to intimidate the Central American and Caribbean peoples with the threat of using military might if they refuse to obey Washington's diktat. A statement published by the Defense Department says that the maneuvers should "enhance the United States' ability to use military force, whenever necessary, beyond its borders for the sake of its national interests."

The question inevitably arises: Why is all this being done? The answer is simple. This is a rehearsal for invasion which can at any time evolve into military actions. Let us recall that the U.S. aggression against Grenada was prepared in the course of maneuvers. The invasion of the island was implemented in accordance with a scenario for capturing an island state in the Caribbean rehearsed back in 1981 during the "Ocean Venture-81" maneuvers.

The military maneuvers on Honduran territory, which have been going on incessantly since January 1983 without a single day's break, are fraught with special danger for peoples in Central America. They started off as the "Big-Pine-1" maneuvers.

Later on, from August 1983 until February 1984, the "Big Pine-2" maneuvers were held in the immediate vicinity of the border with Nicaragua with some 5,000 American and 6,000 Honduran servicemen taking part. March saw a series of U.S.-Honduran tactical exercises, specially timed to coincide with the holding of the so-called "free elections" in El Salvador. The latest maneuvers involving U. S. and Honduran troops -- "Grenadier-1" -- began 2 April.

It must be stressed that the U.S. maneuvers in Honduras are especially threatening. The Nicaraguan counterrevolution, directed by the CIA, started its organized actions against the Nicaraguan Government at the very time when they began.

According to U.S. mass news organs, the U.S. Administration has undertaken the direct preparation of detailed plans of aggression in Central America, and primarily against Nicaragua. A special group has been formed by the White House quite recently for the elaboration of these plans, whose membership includes F. Ikle, under secretary of defense for policy; his assistant, N. Sanchez; National Security Council specialists (O. Nort) (military planning) and (K. Menches) (Latin American affairs); and General P. Gorman, commander in chief of U.S. Armed Forces in Central and South America.

The planning of large-scale armed aggression against the Central American peoples takes into consideration advanced backup not only militarily but also politically and economically. Political backup includes subversive CIA operations aimed at destabilizing and exacerbating the situation and the further involvement of pro-American regimes in Washington's aggressive policy in the region. The White House, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, is also looking into the possibility of stepping up economic sanctions against Nicaragua, including embargoing imports of Nicaraguan goods and banning the national airline Aeronica from landing on U.S. territory.

The mercenary counterrevolutionary gangs directed by Washington recently made new attempts to invade Nicaragua's territory. They were repulsed. In the south of the country the Sandinist People's Army dealt a crushing defeat to the counter-revolutionary gangs. This was admitted by a spokesman for a gangster formation from the so-called "democratic revolutionary alliance." He declared in an interview with the Spanish news agency EFE that his forces found themselves "incapable of repulsing the counteroffensive launched by Sandinist People's Army units on land, at sea, and in the air." The gangs were forced to abandon the positions they had temporarily captured near the population center of San Juan del Norte on the Atlantic coast. Cutthroats from the "alliance" barbarically destroyed houses and other installations and committed atrocities against the civilian population who had failed to escape deeper into Nicaragua. Some civilians were abducted to Costa Rican territory during the mercenaries' flight.

The scheme of the U.S. Administration and its helpers from the "alliance," which was frustrated by the Sandinist People's Army, was basically aimed at capturing a large population center on Nicaraguan territory and forming a "provisional government." According to Washington's scenario, the puppet government was then to appeal to the U.S. Administration and the reactionary Central American regimes for recognition and assistance. This could have provided the White House with a "legitimate reason" for direct military aggression.

The failure in southern Nicaragua has not changed Washington's plans. It is now shifting its efforts to the country's north. New mercenary gangs are being transported there on a larger scale from Honduran territory, and they have been assigned the very same task -- to capture part of Nicaragua's territory and proclaim the formation of a "provisional government" there.

The Nicaraguan people are fully determined to defend the gains of the revolution, and are struggling selflessly to frustrate the aggressive plans of Washington and its puppets. This struggle enjoys the sympathy of all who hold dear the ideals of freedom and independence. As regards the Soviet Union, it invariably supports and will continue to support the peoples struggling for social and economic progress and will expand its all-around cooperation with them. The Soviet people are reliable and loyal friends of the heroic defenders of the Sandinist revolution's gains in Nicaragua.

CASUALTIES, UNREST IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC VIEWED

LD021417 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Havana May 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sereda reports:

Ramon Martinez, executive secretary of the Dominican human rights committee, in an interview with the newspaper SOL published in Santo Domingo, has stated that 120 people were killed, 500 injured, and about 6,000 arrested during the recent reprisal against the participants in mass demonstrations in the Dominican Republic.

The wave of people's actions that swept the Dominican Republic last week was caused by the signing of a fettering agreement between the country's government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which is under U.S. control. On IMF's insistence the American authorities have sharply increased prices of food, medicines and consumer goods.

Tens of thousands of the country's working people went into the streets, demanding that the agreement with the IMF be annulled. In reply to that the government threw police and soldiers against the demonstrators. News agencies point out that the situation in the Dominican Republic remains tense. At the call of trade union associations the country's population held a day of protest on May 1, declaring mourning for the victims of the bloody reprisals. The streets of the city are patrolled by the Army and police.

IMF PRESSURE BEHIND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC UNREST

PM020947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Report by M. Kalashnikov: "But the President Is Satisfied..."]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 Apr -- A press conference devoted to the fierce clashes between the population and the police and Army in the country this week has been held in the capital of the Dominican Republic. President Jorge Blanco told journalists that "the situation in the country has returned to normal" and that he is "happy and satisfied." What is it that has "satisfied" the president?

According to reports from the Dominican Republic, in the 3 days of the popular demonstration 62 people were killed, many dozen were wounded, and thousands were imprisoned. Yet the threefold increase in prices for food and necessities and medical supplies, which led to the spontaneous revolt by the deprived strata of the population, remains in force. It was imposed on the Dominican Republic by the IMF, which is ruled by the United States, as a condition for granting it an urgently needed loan. The venal ruling clique of the Dominican Republic, not daring to object to the powerful IMF, organized bloody reprisals against the Dominicans who protested.

The White House only recently called the Dominican Republic "indicative in terms of its industrial development." It has now become indicative on a different plane. It can be clearly seen from its example where the alliance between the international financial bigwigs and the reactionary regimes in their service leads.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES KOMMUNIST ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM270934 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Front Ranks of the Ideological Struggle: The Journal KOMMUNIST Is 60 Years Old"]

[Text] For six decades the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has brought the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and scientific communism to the masses. KOMMUNIST is the party's tested combat helper in its revolutionary transformation work, actively participates in elaborating topical problems of communist building and the world revolutionary process, and wages a tireless struggle against hostile ideology and attacks on true socialism.

A ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow's House of Unions Hall of Columns on 23 April to mark the noteworthy anniversary.

On the presidium were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee department chiefs V.A. Medvedev and B.I. Stukalin; N.Y. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; and other CPSU Central Committee executives, leaders of a number of ministries, departments, and creative unions, party veterans, editors of central newspapers and journals, prominent scientists, personalities in culture, and foreign guests.

The meeting was opened by A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

A Presidium of honor, consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was enthusiastically elected.

The CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the journal KOMMUNIST read by M.V. Zimyanin was warmly received by those present.

A speech of reply was delivered by R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor of KOMMUNIST. Expressing profound deep gratitude to the party's Central Committee for its high assessment of the journal's achievements, he stressed that the CPSU Central Committee directs the activity of its theoretical and political organ in a wise, principled, and consistent way in keeping with the party's general policy, assesses its results exactingly, and orients it toward the study of topical problems in revolutionary teaching, scientific communism, and world social development. New evidence of this is provided by the party Central Committee's greetings message to the journal. This party document is received by the editorial collective as an inspiring program of action.

In order to successfully resolve the tasks entrusted to the journal, the speaker said, we must constantly take readers' requirements and interests into account and show concern for the accuracy and truth of everything we publish and for its political, ideological, and moral efficacy. We strive to view any question being studied and publicized from the angle of Leninist methodology, and we apply the Leninist class approach to any social phenomenon.

Characterizing the journal's activity over the 60 years, the speaker noted that KOMMUNIST is a platform for leading Marxist-Leninist thought and an impassioned propagandist of revolutionary theory and party policy. It publishes items that carry a tremendous Bolshevik ideological charge, uphold the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory, and enrich the practice of communist building in our country.

The editorial collective regards as one of its main tasks to publish in-depth accounts of issues related to enhancing the Communist Party's leading role in building the new society. Party subject matter, the speaker stressed, is conveyed on the basis of materials from the history of Bolshevism and its ideological precursors, and the party's struggle against all varieties of right-wing and "leftist" opportunism and national deviationism.

An important part of the journal's work is to demonstrate the organic link between all stages of the CPSU's historical path and to generalize and disseminate everything useful and significant that emerges in party organizations.

KOMMUNIST takes to the masses the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and illuminate various aspects of the world revolutionary process and the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. It follows trends in the international communist and workers movement and examines various aspects of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

Under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, KOMMUNIST tirelessly calls on the Soviet people to be vigilant, reveals the true fact of our class enemy pushing mankind toward the flames of thermonuclear war, exposes the bourgeois way of life, and provides arguments to substantiate the historical superiority of socialism over capitalism.

The range of topics addressed by the journal is broad, the speaker stressed, but its basic type of publication was and is the solid theoretical article. The affinity and need for theory which KOMMUNIST is called upon to inculcate in the millions, cannot be cultivated on the basis of sterile, impassive texts and hackneyed truisms. Communist ideas must be take to the masses as they really are, in their fundamental essence and form.

The journal's prestige, the speaker noted, has been created by many generations of authors, among whom there have always been prominent party, state, and public figures, including foreign figures, scientists, journalists, masters of culture, and production frontrunners and innovators. A long-standing KOMMUNIST author is Comrade K.U. Chernenko, whose articles arouse a tremendous political response.

The six decades of KOMMUNIST, R.I. Kosolapov said in conclusion, have been a time of tremendous changes in the life of the party, people, and country. There have been successive generations of editorial staffers, authors, and readers, and the journal's form and frequency of issue have changed, but its Bolshevik heart beats just as steadily -- in unison with the party's heart and the working class' heart. KOMMUNIST has always been and will be in the front ranks of ideological and theoretical work, of the ideological struggle, and makes a weighty contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The KOMMUNIST collective was cordially congratulated on the journal's 60th anniversary by V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA and chairman of the USSR Journalists' Union Board; V. Benke, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the editorial council of the MSZMP Central Committee's journal TARSADALMI SZEMLE; V.S. Smirnov, lathe operators' team leader at the Moscow Motor Vehicle and Tractor Electrical Equipment Plant and holder of a USSR State Prize; P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; K.N. Khmelkov, director of the Put k Kommunizmu Sovkhoz near Moscow; M.I. Khaldeyev, chief editor of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Yu.A. Sklyarov, chief editor of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA; and G.O. Zimanas, chief editor of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee's journal KOMMUNISTAS.

The meeting participants enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

CPSU CONGRATULATES CHEMICAL WORKS' BUILDERS

PM021146 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

["Congratulations on Labor Victory"]

[Text] To all those involved in the construction and assimilation of the second state of the Meleuz Chemical Works of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production.

Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee congratulates you on a great labor victory -- completing ahead of schedule the construction and establishment of the second stage capacities of the works to produce compound mineral fertilizers and raw materials for them. The new complexes, created in a brief span of time and fitted with highly productive equipment and means of automation, will make it possible to improve the provision of highly-concentrated mineral fertilizers to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Volga valley. This is a definite contribution to implementation of the USSR Food Program.

It is important that well-appointed housing and service and cultural amenities for the enterprise's workers were built concurrently with the industrial installations. The CPSU Central Committee has expressed confidence that, carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the collectives of builders and operators will successfully cope with the tasks of the state plan and their adopted 1984 socialist pledges for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in output costs. We wish you, comrades, good health and new labor victories.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS PLAN EXECUTION

PM021208 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A 23 April session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers examined the question of the tasks of RSFSR soviet and economic organs arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR and the Implementation of the RSFSR State Budget in the first quarter of 1984.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers wholly approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the policy propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and adopted them for continuous guidance and execution.

On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum resolution "On Further Improving the Work of Soviets", the RSFSR Council of Ministers set specific tasks for RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms to further increase their role in economic and cultural building and improve the content and style of soviets' activity.

The RSFSR Ministry of Education, the RSFSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, other RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms are instructed to carry out organizational and mass political work to implement the basic guidelines of the reform of general educational and technical schools and to take practical measures to create the necessary conditions for the labor training and education of students.

It was noted that as a result of the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, as well as the broad socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan, the RSFSR's economy further developed and the people's standard of living increased in the first quarter. The volume of industrial production on RSFSR territory increased 4.7 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1983 and with an annual plan target of only 3.5 percent. All the RSFSR industrial ministries and departments and industry in the autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, and Moscow and Leningrad cities fulfilled the plan for sales of output. Compared with the first quarter of last year, production of consumer goods increased 4 percent, retail trade turnover increased 4.9 percent, and the volume of sales of consumer services to the population increased 4.5 percent. The RSFSR State Budget implemented for the first quarter was 24.5 percent of the annual income plan.

The material and technical base of agriculture is strengthening. The quarterly plan for state purchases of livestock products was fulfilled. Compared to the corresponding period of 1983, purchases of livestock and poultry increased 5 percent, milk 6 percent, and eggs 4 percent. The animals' producitivity improved and the numbers of livestock and poultry increased. In many areas of the republic, spring field work is being carried out in an organized fashion.

On the basis of state capital investments, fixed capital totaling R6.7 billion was commissioned on RSFSR territory in the first quarter of 1984. A total of 5.4 million square meters of housing, as well as new schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, and other cultural and consumer facilities were built.

The plan and socialist pledges for the growth of labor productivity in industry were overfulfilled. The entire increase in output was accounted for by an increase in labor productivity. The target for a reduction in the prime cost of industrial output was fulfilled, but certain ministries did not cope with pledges for an additional reduction.

At the same time, the RSFSR Council of Ministers session noted that certain sectors of the national economy worked below their potential in the first quarter of 1984. A number of RSFSR ministries and departments did not ensure the fulfillment of plans for the sale of output taking contractual obligations into account. Certain associations, enterprises, and organizations did not fulfill their plan targets, and many construction organizations did not fulfill plans for construction and installation work. Newly commissioned production capacities are beginning operations only slowly, especially in the textile, light industry, and construction materials sectors. In certain autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts, seeds, tractors, and agricultural equipment have not been fully prepared and there is a shortage of machine operator cadres. A number of farms have low economic indicators.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministers, leaders of departments and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms to carefully analyze the results of the plan's fulfillment in the first quarter of 1984, and, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, to eliminate the existing shortcomings, overcome the lag that has been allowed to occur in the fulfillment of second quarter 1984 plan targets, ensure the steady and systematic functioning of all associations, enterprises, and construction sites, and fulfill and overfulfill plan targets and socialist pledges.

In accordance with the tasks advanced by the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex, it is incumbent on RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms to implement measures to accelerate the transfer of agriculture onto an intensive path of development in order to ensure the fuller satisfaction of the population's needs for food products and industry's needs for agricultural raw materials. A range of measures must be implemented to successfully carry out spring field work, transfer livestock to their summer pasturing in an organized manner, and complete preparations by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and procurement, processing, and transportation enterprises and organizations for gathering the harvest and receiving and processing agricultural products on time.

Construction ministries and client ministries and departments are instructed to implement additional measures to fulfill the 1984 targets for the construction and commissioning of production facilities and to ensure the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and sociocultural facilities.

RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers' and local soviet ispolkoms are instructed to examine questions connected with increasing the production and quality of consumer goods, to develop the consumer services sphere, and to ensure the fuller satisfaction of the population's demands for goods and services.

Taking part in the RSFSR Council of Ministers session were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR ministries and departments.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, addressed the session.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KIEV MAY DAY CELEBRATION

AU020833 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpts] Red banners, slogans, posters, and spring flowers decorated the streets and squares of the Soviet Ukraine's capital city [yesterday]. Broad columns of demonstrators flowed from all parts of the big city to its center, Kreshchatik. Red panels displayed the May Day slogans of the CPSU Central Committee, and the words: May, Peace, Labor. While reporting on their creative achievements, the inhabitants of Kiev declared their resolve to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to accomplish the tasks set for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole, and declared their firm desire to strive for peace and friendship with all peoples of the world. The festive columns headed for the traditional site of mass festivities, October Revolution Square.

Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak ascended the Central Tribune. The inhabitants of Kiev and their guests warmly welcomed the Ukraine's Communist Party and government leaders.

The May Day demonstration convincingly reinforced the utter devotion of the Hero City of Kiev's working people to Lenin's legacy, to the cause of communism, and to their own Communist Party. The demonstration has shown the people's resolve to devote all forces and energies to the fulfillment of great party plans.

GAPUROV AT SCIENTISTS' ANTI-NUCLEAR WAR MEETING

GF011815 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Ashkhabad, 17 Apr TURKMENINFORM -- Explaining the possible consequences of a nuclear catastrophe for mankind and mobilizing the peoples of various countries in the struggle against the dangers of a third world war are the objectives of the Soviet scientists committee on defending peace against nuclear threats. The anniversary of this organization coincided with its meeting, which opened today in the capital of Soviet Turkmenistan. The distinguished scientists of the country came here to discuss the issue of the global consequences of a nuclear war and its relation to developing countries.

With great satisfaction, the meeting's participants sent a cable congratulating K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on his election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Our committee is meeting at a significant time. The CPSU Central Committee April 1984 Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have once again demonstrated the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Government and the steadfast and consistent steps aimed at easing tension in the world", said cademician E.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Soviet scientists committee, in opening the meeting. "The communist and workers movement now represents a unique, authentic force capable of withstanding the menace of death nuclear war threatens mankind with. This is the only force mankind can rely upon in order to survive.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries, by making a principled evaluation of the critical and explosively dangerous situation in the world, are consistently and persistently acting for halting the nuclear arms race and are presenting concrete proposals for avoiding a nuclear conflict. This was clearly reiterated in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his meeting with the electorate of Kuybishev Electoral Okrug in Moscow city and in his answers to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA. In PRAVDA, the leader of the Soviet Government again noted that for firm peace on earth it is necessary not to allow situations to exist that may lead to nuclear conflict, to stop propaganda on nuclear war in any of its variants, to adopt pledges not to be the first into use nuclear weapons, to create new nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, and not to shift the nuclear arms race to new spheres, including space."

The Soviet scientists, added E.P. Velikhov, are striving to keep the peoples of the world well aware that a nuclear conflict between the major powers, the danger of which stems from the continued nuclear arms race being consolidated by the aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO, will be global in terms of its destructive and disastrous consequences and will involve all parts of the world without exception by practically annihilating all living beings. No one will escape such a war, as the consequences of a nuclear explosion are not governed by the laws of policy, but by the laws of physics, biology, and chemistry which recognize no state borders.

The meeting's participants heard a report on the global consequences of a nuclear war and its effects on developing countries presented by A. Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The purpose of the report is to acquaint the scientists and developing countries with the danger behind the presence of U.S. military projects in various regions of the globe and with the social and economic consequences of a possible nuclear conflict.

A.G. Babayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, presented a report on the ecological conditions and the adaptability of man in [word indistinct] zone. He said in part that one of the consequences of a nuclear conflict, stemming from the actions of the imperialist circles and NATO, under the conditions of [word indistinct] zone will be the irreversible desertification process that will leave a large area contaminated by radiation uninhabitable. A.G. Babayev presented a report on the participation of Central Asian republic and Kazakhstan scientists on the work of the committee. A regional working group of the Soviet scientists committee in Central Asia and Kazakhstan has been set up.

A.A. Kokoshin, doctor of historical sciences, deputy chairman of the Soviet Scientists Committee, and deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute; academician A.A. Bayev, academic secretary of the Department of Biology, Biophysics and Chemistry of the Physiologically Active Combinations; academician G.A. Nikaolayev, director of the Moscow N.E. Bauman Higher Technical School; Academician K.K. Rebane, president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences addressed the meeting.

Also present and addressing the meeting were M.A. Mokulskiy, director of the Molecular Genetics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and doctor of the physical and mathematical sciences; I.G. Gverdtsiteli, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology and academician of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; and O.G. Ovezgeldiyev, academician of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and vice president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences.

The participants heard a report on the committee's work and its contacts with scientists in foreign countries for defending peace against the nuclear threat. They adopted a program for further research on the most important problems and specified work plans. The meeting's participants will meet with the Ashkhabad community and the republic's ideological aktivs and visit industrial enterprises and educational institutions.

Participating in the work of the meeting were M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; R.A. Bazarova, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers; and E. Ovlyakuliyev, chairman of the Science and Education Institutions Department of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS GORKOM WORK RESOLUTION

PM021952 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On the work of Kuybyshev Gorkom in organizing socialist competition for increasing labor productivity above the plan and reducing the prime cost of output in light of the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums.

The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the work of Kuybyshev Gorkom in organizing socialist competition for increasing labor productivity above the plan and reducing the prime cost of output in light of the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums.

The resolution adopted points out that fulfilling the decisions of Central Committee plenums and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Kuybyshev Gorkom, raykoms and primary party organizations have mounted organizational and mass political work to mobilize working people for increasing labor productivity above the plan and reducing the prime cost of output. Practical measures to realize set tasks have been discussed at plenums of party committees, in primary party organizations, and at Komsomol and workers' meetings. Integrated political days and thematic studies have been held within the systems of party training and economic education. Members of the gorkom, raykoms, and aktivs of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations take an active role in all this work.

Working people have responded with great patriotic enthusiasm to the party's call to exceed the plans' qualitative indicators and have submitted more than 10,000 suggestions to improve production.

The majority of industrial and transportation enterprises and construction organizations, more than 13,000 teams, and approximately 290,000 workers have adopted pledges, whose realization is ensuring above-plan growth in labor productivity of 1 percent and a reduction in the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent in the city as a whole.

On the initiative and under the direct leadership of party committees, and with the participation of foremost production workers, innovators, and engineering and technical personnel, the public defense of socialist pledges has occurred in enterprises, shops, and teams -- enhancing their substantive and well-founded nature. All-city comprehensive programs and organizational-technical measures have been elaborated and are being implemented to accelerate the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, to mechanize and automate production, to develop the team form of labor organization and encouragement, to improve the utilization of fixed capital, to save material resources, and to strengthen labor discipline.

The gorkom and raykoms, party organizations, and trade union committees have stepped up work on disseminating the valuable initiatives approved by the CPSU Central Committee as well as the best experience of Kuybyshev city collectives. Broad support has been given to the initiatives of A.I. Simonova's team and A.M. Nikulchikov's department of the Maslennikov Zavod and Kuybyshevburmash Production Associations, which decided to totally fulfill their increased pledges through increased labor productivity by modernizing work places, expanding service zones, using progressive production norms, raising qualifications, and mastering second trades.

Party and trade union committees have stepped up monitoring of progress in fulfilling the pledges adopted by labor collectives so that the attainment of above-plan indicators is not put off until the end of the year. Team competition results are summed up daily, those for shifts and shops weekly, and those for enterprises and organizations monthly. All this has produced the first results. During January-March, the labor productivity growth rate in industry exceeded the rate prescribed in the plan by 1.9 percent.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee believes that Kuybyshev Gorkom and raykoms are not fully utilizing the party's influence on increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition and developing the creative initiative of working people and every production collective in revealing and realizing existing production reserves. Explanatory and mass political work is sometimes not reinforced by economic decisions, engineering backup, and economic calculations. All this reduces competition results. In the first quarter, one in every nine industrial enterprises failed to meet the plan target for labor productivity growth. During the first 2 months of this year, the prime cost of output in the city as a whole was reduced by an additional 0.33 percent instead of the 0.5 percent pledged.

Plant and factory party committees, economic leaders, and trade union organizations are not showing proper concern for the fuller utilization of production capacities. Only one in every six collectives has envisaged a rise in the shift coefficient for the operation of equipment. The experience of the Fourth State Bearing Plant, which achieved a substantial rise in production efficiency by certifying work places and rationalizing them in accordance with the demands of scientific labor organization, is being disseminated slowly. Moral and material incentives are insufficiently geared to competition participants achieving high-end results from their work with the least expenditure of labor, material, and technical resources.

The gorkom is lax in involving planning and financial organs, specialists, and scientists in studying the socioeconomic processes in the city, analyzing the activity of enterprises and organizations, and elaborating proposals to eliminate production bottlenecks.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged Kuybyshev Gorkom, guided by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenum decisions, to improve the organization and enhance the effectiveness of socialist competition for above-plan labor productivity and an additional reduction in the prime cost of output. It considers this patriotic movement of working people an important factor in the successful fulfillment of the plans for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

In organizational and mass political work, great emphasis is to be placed on achieving profound qualitative changes in production. The attention of economic leaders and party and trade union organizations is to be focused on the practical implementation of measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress, introduce progressive technology, and raise the shift coefficient for the operation of equipment, and expand production capacities. The experience of foremost enterprises in the country and Kuybyshev city in certifying that work places adhere to the demands of scientific labor organization must become the property of all plants and factories.

Enterprise leaders are to strive for greater results from planned measures to reduce the use of manual labor and to mechanize and automate production processes. Jointly with public organizations, they are to ensure the systematic revision of existing production norms, the introduction of technically substantiated production norms, and the fastest achievement of the planned labor-intensiveness of output.

Party committees are to more energetically orient specialists of enterprise design, technological, and economic services toward developing and introducing into production resource-saving and waste-free technologies, seeking efficient solutions to the comprehensive processing of raw materials, and increasing the volumes of secondary raw materials and energy resources collected and utilized.

The gorkom is instructed to enhance the responsibility of leading cadres for fulfilling plans and deliveries in accordance with contracts and socialist pledges regarding all quantitative and qualitative indicators. This is to ensure a principled and objective approach toward summing up competition results and the correct and full utilization of means of moral and material incentives for competition participants.

It is necessary to place under party control the work of enterprises which fail to fulfill plan targets. Experienced economic, party, and trade union workers as well as skilled ministry specialists are to be involved in making an in-depth analysis of their activity and formulating measures to eliminate existing shortcomings. Laggard shops and departments are to be given assistance in improving economic, organizational, and political work and are to be reinforced with politically mature and trained specialists possessing organizational abilities and the know how to work with people. It is necessary to organize regular studies for cadres and help them master modern management methods.

The resolution emphasizes that in organizing socialist competition it is necessary to ensure the clear-cut demarcation of the functions of party and public organizations and soviet and economic organs. It is necessary to ensure that the competition conditions are clear and intelligible to all participants.

Party organizations are asked to give all possible support to working people's valuable initiatives and undertakings, and to be more militant in resolving tasks of intensifying production and enhancing product quality and competitiveness. It is necessary to make wide use of the right to monitor the management's activity, to improve the work of commissions in exercising control, and to orient them toward revealing and commissioning internal reserves for the fulfillment of the party's target for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the prime cost of output. Jointly with economic leaders, engineering and technical personnel, and trade union and Komsomol organizations, conditions are to be created for every working person to achieve high production indicators. Constant concern is to be shown for increasing the effectiveness of team forms in labor organization and introducing financial autonomy. Party influence in the teams is to be stepped up.

It is important to make more active use of the economic education system to raise the level of working people's knowledge. It is necessary to ensure that students have a good grasp of the issues of productivity, financial autonomy, and prime cost, know how to place reserves at their work place at the service of the cause, and know how to use raw materials, supplies, and other resources economically.

The gorkom and raykoms and primary party organizations must coordinate propaganda and mass political work more closely with the resolution of specific tasks of realizing plans and socialist pledges. An atmosphere of high labor enthusiasm and intolerance of all violations of discipline and manifestations of irresponsibility is to be created in production collectives. "The question of organization and order," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "is the key, principal issue for us. There cannot be two opinions about this."

Working people must be convinced that all the funds and resources obtained as a result of the above-plan increase in labor productivity and the reduction in the prime cost of output will go to improve the Soviet people's working and living conditions as well as to medical services and housebuilding.

The organizing role of the press, radio, and television in developing socialist competition is to be enhanced. They must provide regular coverage of the fulfillment of plans and adopted pledges, show winners, and generalize progressive experience in depth. It is necessary to expose shortcomings more boldly and indicate the reasons for laggardness and the ways to overcome them. Worker correspondents are to be relied on more fully. The content of visual agitation is to be improved, and it must be made topical, specific, and intelligible.

Kuybyshev Obkom is entrusted with assisting the gorkom in the work of further improving the organization of socialist competition. It is necessary to persistently strive for the more active influence of the oblast trade union council and sectorial trade union obkoms over enhancing the competition's effectiveness and ensuring a close link between territorial and sectorial forms and its orientation toward improving qualitative indicators of the economic and social development of rayons and the city.

The role of local soviets in the fulfillment of state plans and in ensuring the comprehensive economic and social development of the national economy on subordinate territory is to be consistently enhanced. The responsibility of soviets for making efficient use of labor and material resources, reducing cadre turnover, and improving all aspects of the Soviet people's life and routine in every way possible is to be increased.

GORKOM SECRETARY DISCUSSES WORKERS' LETTERS

LD241112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] We turn now, comrades, to a very important part of the activity of literally every organization, enterprise and institution -- work with letters received from the working people. This was discussed at the 26th CPSU Congress and in a number of party documents adopted in subsequent years, and was the subject of a special resolution of the party's Central Committee on Measures for the Further Improvement of Work With Letters and Proposals of the Working People in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The party requires every leader and official to have a very attentive and sensitive approach toward work with the masses and toward the study of people's needs and wants. Our correspondent Yelena Fedosenkova met Robert Fedorovich Chezhoy, secretary of the Podolsk Gorkom in Moscow Oblast. Here is their conversation.

[Begin recording] [Fedosenkova] To start with I would like to get a picture of how letters from the working people are dealt with, to get a general description of the city committee's mailbag, what it shows, what the needs and problems are that people raise in their letters. Please tell me about this, Robert Fedorovich:

[Chezhoy] All letters that reach the party gorkom arrive on the desk of the first secretary, who distributes them to other secretaries of party organizations, to executive committees of people's deputies, and to enterprise leaders. Eighty percent of the letters are examined mainly by workers of the gorkom apparatus. The letters bring us an enormous amount of information. They tell us that somewhere in our area there are problems with the transportation services, that somewhere there are retail trade delays, or that somewhere else things are not right with housing repairs. There are letters about shortcomings in communications. There have been many complaints, and there are still quite a lot of them.

Having analyzed all this, we reached the conclusion that it is necessary to deal with the communications issue in the most careful way possible. A general plan has been worked out now for the town of Podolsk to be provided with telephones, envisaging the construction and putting into operation of five automatic telephone exchanges with a total capacity of about 50,000 [not further clarified]. We have to increase the size of the automatic telephone exchange by a factor of five.

[Fedosenkova] Your party gorkom, as far as I am aware, receives many letters. How do you evaluate this indicator, that is to say, the number of letters?

[Chezhoy] In 1983, the party's gorkom received 2,500 letters. So - is this good or bad? From the viewpoint of links with the masses, with people, with workers, this is good: it means that people have confidence in us; people write, they know that the issues they bring to us will be solved. On the other hand, behind this quantity of letters there are tasks and problems whose solution depends to a great extent on many enterprises and organizations in the town of Podolsk.

[Fedosenkova] Robert Fedorovich, no doubt in the rayon and in the town of Podolsk itself there are still leaders of enterprises and organizations who have a formal attitude toward dealing with the working people's letters, and people still turn to you for help. How does the party gorkom react to warning signals of this kind?

[Chezhoy] I will give you an example. There was a time when we received many letters from the Ordzhonikidze works. There were complaints about shortcomings in the repair and allocation of housing, there were shortcomings in the amenities. We held an open letters day at the Ordzhonikidze works and meetings with works leaders and workers at this enterprise. We then held a consultation session at the works itself, and we noticed that Comrade Savelyev, former deputy director of the works, had a formalistic attitude toward his responsibilities. As an example, when a young family came to see me at the consultation session and said that their house was old and the apartment they occupied had not been repaired for a long time, Comrade Savelyev said that this was not true. We were compelled to check this immediately after the consultation, and it turned out that indeed the people who had come to the consultation were right. Indeed, why should someone come to a consultation simply for the sake of wasting his own time? Just for the sake of it? We noticed that the man in the job of deputy director for consumer issues had a formalistic attitude toward his work, and we were obliged to dismiss him and appoint another. Considerably fewer letters are now received from that enterprise. At the plenum of the party gorkom and in the bureau we do not simply criticize individual managers for their poor work, but train other managers on the specific examples provided by work with the working people's letters. [end recording]

CUTBACK IN FACTORY'S AIR POLLUTION DEMANDED

LD291624 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] A miner, (Rudolf Sakheyev), has sent a letter to the Soviet iron and steel minister demanding that he explain what will be done to cut back poisonous discharges into the atmosphere at one of the factories in the Siberian city of Novokuznetsk. The letter has been published in the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. (Sakheyev), who is a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the national parliament, received complaints from the people of Novokuznetsk. By law any Soviet official, including a member of the government, is obliged to reply in public to any question from a member of parliament in the press and to reveal what is being done to eliminate shortcomings that have been brought to light.

IZVESTIYA RECALLS STALIN-ERA DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

PM011601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences I. Donkov article: "Production Army Commander. On the 80th Anniversary of A.I. Yefremov's Birth"]

[Excerpts] It is no accident that the Krasnyy Proletariy Machine Tool-Building Plant in Moscow and the Tyazhstankogidropress Plant in Novosibirsk bear the name of Aleksandr Illarionovich Yefremov: When Soviet machine tool building was being born in the thirties, Aleksandr Yefremov was present. Fitter, foreman, shop chief, plant director, people's commissar, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- this was the career of Yefremov, a Komsomol member in the twenties. He belonged to the remarkable galaxy of statesmen of the Soviet Union.

The son of a cadre blacksmith, at the age of 12, he began work as an apprentice fitter in the machine workshops of the Moscow-Belorussian-Baltic Railroad. He greeted the socialist revolution with enthusiasm.

On the eve of war, in May 1941, a government decision created a new people's commissariat -- that of machine tool building -- and A. I. Yefremov became the first USSR people's commisar (later minister) of machine tool building.

During the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War, A.I. Yefremov tackled the job of reorganizing the country's national economy along military lines and strengthening its defense capability. The People's Commissariat of Machine Tool Building did great work to supply the Soviet Army with combat hardware and ammunition and to provide all sectors of the national economy with highly productive equipment. A. I. Yefremov made a considerable contribution to the cause of the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite Germany.

Then came creative work to restore the national economy devastated during the war.

In March 1949 Aleksandr Illarionovich Yefremov was appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Until the end of his life, (he died 23 November 1951), A.I. Yefremov carried out responsible work on developing socialist industry -- the basis of the country's national economy.

INSTITUTE DIRECTOR PUNISHED FOR SHORTCOMINGS

PM020854 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 24 April 1984 in its Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a 250-word report by special correspondent A. Frolov entitled "Head...Bringing Up the Rear." It deals with a session of the USSR People's Control Committee that discussed "serious shortcomings" in the work of the USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry's All-Union Scientific Research Mining-Metallurgical Institute of Nonferrous Metals [Vniitsvetmet].

It was pointed out that only one-fourth of the institute's research work is utilized in industry, and primarily in resolving secondary tasks. Many of the institute's proposals for improving the use of raw materials have proved impractical, and its leadership falsified the savings made as a result of introducing its suggestions: "In 1982, the institute overstated its savings by almost R1.3 million, and last year by R800,000."

In addition, bonuses have frequently been paid illegally to employees for developments which have not produced a saving. The report continues: "For serious shortcomings in planning and organizing scientific research and for gross violation of the established procedure for calculating savings from work utilizing the work done, the committee instituted strict disciplinary and material proceedings against A. Sychev, Director of the Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry [Vniitsvetmet]. A. Snurnikov, Chief of the Ministry's scientific and technical administration, was also punished. Account was taken of the statement by V. Boroday, USSR first deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy, in saying that the ministry will take measures to eliminate the shortcomings exposed and institute proceedings against officials guilty of the unsatisfactory assimilation of new equipment and technology for the production of nonferrous metals."

ARVID PELSHE WRITINGS, SPEECHES PUBLISHED

PM261553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Path of Struggle and Creation"]

[Text] A book by A. Ya. Pelshe entitled "The Path of Struggle and Creation" has been published. It includes selected articles and speeches covering the long period of his activity in leading party posts from 1940 through 1983.

The book has been published by the Political Literature Publishing house.

COMPARISON OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 April carries in its Second Edition on page 2 a TASS report under the headline "At the USSR Council of Ministers." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 24 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 18, and reveals that the versions are identical.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO KOMMUNIST EDITOR -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Richard Ivanovich Kosolapov, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his fruitful work in party organs and the Soviet press and for his services in the development of social sciences. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 84 LD]

ACADEMICIAN AWARDED -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Academician Aleksey Fedorovich Treshnikov has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his merits in the development of geography and oceanography, the training of scientific cadres, and in honor of his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 13 Apr 84 LD]

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVE AWARDS -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Konstantin Sergeyevich Ternoboy, an academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution on his 60th birthday, for his services to medicine. On his 90th birthday, the writer Aleksandr Vladimirovich Peregudov has been awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor. Mark Lazarevich Galay, a writer, is also being awarded the Badge of Honor on his 70th birthday for his services to Soviet literature. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 84 LD]

NEW LATVIAN MINISTER -- News from official sources: The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Irina Kuznetsova from her duties as Latvian SSR minister of food industry in connection with retirement on a pension. Alfreds Eglitis, 57, has been appointed minister of food industry. [Text] [Riga in Latvian to Europe 1830 GMT 25 Apr 84 LD]

PRAVDA PUBLISHES QUARTERLY INDUSTRIAL FIGURES

PM021450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition pp 1-2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Rhythm of the 4th Year of the 5-Year Plan; on the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by the USSR's Industry in the First Quarter of 1984"]

[Text] The industrial workers have fulfilled the plan for the first quarter for the sale of output, labor productivity growth, and the production of the majority of the most important types of articles. The plan for the sale of output was fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries.

The growth in the total volume of the industrial output by comparison with the corresponding period last year was 4.9 percent. Labor productivity rose 4.6 percent in comparison with the annual plan's 3.4 percent; the socialist pledges which were adopted are being fulfilled. Some 96 percent of the increase in production was obtained by raising labor productivity.

For industry as a whole and for the majority of ministries, labor productivity rose more rapidly than average wages. The targets for reducing the prime cost and materials-intensiveness of output were fulfilled. Profits increased.

The figures for the fulfillment of the plan for the volume of output sales and production and labor productivity growth rates broken down by ministry are cited below:

All-union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of First Quarter Plan for Output Sales	First Quarter of 1984 as Percentage of First Quarter of 1983	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.7	108	107
Petroleum Industry	100.4	103.3	98
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	103	103
Gas Industry	105	107	103
Coal Industry	102	102	102
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	104	104
Nonferrous Metallurgy	102	105	105
Chemical Industry	102	108	108
Mineral Fertilizer Production	102	106	104
Power Machine Building	101	108	110
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	104	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	103	105	108
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	109
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	107	108

Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	102	105	108
Automotive Industry	102	106	106
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	106	106
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	105	106	107
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	103	106
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	102	105	107
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	101	104	105
Construction Materials Industry	100.9	103	103
Light Industry	102	101	103
Food Industry	103	103	103
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	102	108	107
Meat and Dairy Industry	104	107	106
Fish Industry	106	104	105
Procurements	103	106	103
Medical Industry	100.9	107	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	102	109	108

The indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of output and the growth rate broken down by union republic (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

	Percentage Fulfillment of First Quarter of 1984 Quarterly Output Sale Plan as Percentage of First Quarter of 1983		
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	102	104.7	104.9
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.8	104.5
Belorussian SSR	103	106.7	105.7
Uzbek SSR	102	104.2	101.8
Kazakh SSR	102	103.1	102.6
Georgian SSR	102	107.4	106.1
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105.1	103.7
Lithuanian SSR	103	106.4	105.3
Moldavian SSR	104	102.0	101.0
Latvian SSR	103	105.0	105.4
Kirghiz SSR	102	107.1	106.2

Tajik SSR	103	105.8	103.9
Armenian SSR	103	106.9	104.2
Turkmen SSR	105	102.8	102.6
Estonian SSR	102	104.5	104.8

As of 1 January 1984 the implementation began of the economic experiment to expand the rights of production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic activity and to step up their responsibility for the results of work in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry.

In the majority of these ministries' associations and enterprises, the contract commitments for output deliveries were fulfilled better than for industry as a whole. The associations and enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry completely fulfilled their pledges for deliveries.

The production of the most important types of output was as follows:

	Produced in First Quarter of 1984	First Quarter of 1984 as Percentage of First Quarter of 1983
Electricity, billion kwh	407	107
Petroleum (including gas condensate), million metric tons	153	99.8
Gas, billion cubic meters	146	109
Coal, million metric tons	186	99.8
Steel, million metric tons	39.0	103
Rolled ferrous metals (finished), million metric tons	27.2	103
Steel pipes, million metric tons	4.7	99.7
Iron ore, million metric tons	60.7	100.9
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	7.7	104
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	153	106
Caustic soda, thousand metric tons	771	107
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	6.5	102
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	1.3	114
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	359	110
Motor vehicle tires, millions	16.4	103
Turbines, million kw	4.9	123
AC electric motors, million kw	13.7	103
Metal cutting machine tools, million rubles	594	111

(of which, those with digital program control	175	123
Forging and pressing machinery, million rubles	168	101
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots), thousands	3.1	174
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, million rubles	1,122	105
Computer hardware and spare parts, million rubles	854	113
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	55.9	103
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	217	105
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for light and food industry, million rubles	417	107
Mainline diesel locomotives, thousand horsepower	989	102
Mainline electric locomotives, thousand horsepower	994	102
Mainline frieght cars, thousands	15.3	100.7
Tractors, million horsepower	12.7	102
Agricultural machinery, million rubles	896	104
Machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production, million rubles	630	105
Combines, thousands:		
grain harvesting	30.7	104
corn harvesting	0.6	110
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	2.7	100.9
Excavators, thousands	10.7	101
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million cubic meters	104	106
Paper, million metric tons	1.5	105
(of which, newsprint), billion square meters	8.1	108
Cement, million metric tons	31.9	102
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	31.0	102
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	3.0	104
Sewn articles, billion rubles	6.4	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	429	103
Leather footwear, million pairs	199	103
Meat (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	2.4	108
Sausages, thousand metric tons	810	102

Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	1.6	107
Animal oil (from state raw material stocks), thousand tons	233	110
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	6.9	106
Margarine (from state raw material stocks), thousand metric tons	408	102
Vegetable oil (from state raw material stocks), thousand metric tons	724	99
Confectionery, million metric tons	1.1	102
Canned food, billion standard cans	2.9	102
(of which, canned fruits and vegetables)	1.8	101
Clocks and watches, millions	17.0	97
China and earthenware, million rubles	228	104
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), million rubles	344	96
Radio receivers, millions	2.3	102
Television sets, millions	2.2	106
(of which, color sets)	0.9	109
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	1.4	96
(of which, with a capacity of 200 liters or more)	0.8	109
Washing machines, millions	1.1	108
Passenger automobiles, thousands	335	102
Motorcycles and scooters, thousands	294	103
Furniture, billion rubles	1.9	106

The plan was fulfilled for the extraction of gas, coal, and iron ore and the production of steel, finished rolled ferrous metal, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, synthetic resins and plastics, motor vehicles tires, metal cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machinery, industrial robots, instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, petroleum apparatus, manufacturing equipment for the light and food industry, freight cars, tractors, agricultural machinery, machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production, excavators, paper, and some other types of output.

The planned volume of production was achieved for the majority of consumer goods: meat, edible fish products, animal fat, whole milk products, canned food, sewn goods, china and earthenware, radios, television sets, washing machines, and furniture.

At the same time the targets were underfulfilled for the extraction and primary refining of petroleum and the production of a number of petroleum products, commerical timber, knitted outerwear, linen textiles, and leather footwear. Individual production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill plans for labor productivity, prime cost, and accumulations, and produced output which is not in demand among the population.

There was an improvement in the fulfillment of the plan for the production and deliveries of output in accordance with concluded contracts and schedules. However, contract comitments are still not being completely fulfilled. A considerable lag in their fulfillment has been allowed by the associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Mineral Fertilizers Production, the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Fish Industry, and Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

The introduction of new equipment and technology in industry continued. Over the first quarter about 1,500 automated and mechanized flow lines were installed at enterprises, over 1,000 sectors, shops, and production facilities were comprehensively mechanized and automated, about 30 automated control systems for manufacturing processes were created, and 465 metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control and nearly 600 industrial robots were introduced.

The production of 800 types of new output was assimilated, including economic sections of rolled metal, modified standardized deep-well oil pumps, jig-boring amd milling machines with digital program control and automatic tool replacement, particularly high-precision face-grinding machines, new models of industrial robots, and fiber-optic cables for communications lines.

There has been an increase in the production of wide-cut reapers for harvesting grain crops, computer complexes for resolving statistical computation and planning and economic tasks, and new models of microcomputers and minicomputers, metal-cutting instruments with abrasion-resistant coatings, and instruments made from artificial and natural diamonds.

The high-speed express on the Moscow-Leningrad line has been commissioned.

However, the enterprises of individual ministries failed to fulfill the targets for the introduction of new equipment.

There was some improvement in technical and economic production indicators and the quality of output.

Industrial labor collectives have launched broad socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan targets and for a 1 percent increase in labor productivity and a 0.5 percent reduction in prime cost over and above the plan.

USSR Statistical Administration

BRIEFS

UZBEK INDUSTRY -- On 30 April, all the central newspapers in Uzbekistan published a report by the Uzbek Central Statistics Administration on the outcome of the effort made in the republic to realize the first quarterly year plan for industrial production. The figures disclosed in the report confirm that Uzbek industry is maintaining the fast pace in its development which began last year. For example, compared with the same period last year, industrial output increased by 4.2 percent during the first 3 months of the current year. The volume in the production of mining, machinery, and food products increased as well. The output of consumer goods rose. Meanwhile, all necessary measures are being taken in Uzbekistan for consolidating the upward trend and the development of the economy. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Apr 84 GF]

NEW TV TRANSMITTER -- For the first time, Fergana valley's remote hill inhabitants were able to watch the May Day television relay, thanks to the commissioning of a television transmitter in Andizhan. Central and Uzbek television can be received here now. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 2 May 84 LD]

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

PM021029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "Rhythm of the Sowing"]

[Text] The pace of the sowing campaign is mounting. Its borders are expanding. Here are several brief on-the-spot reports confirming this.

Kaliningrad. Spring crops have been sown over two-thirds of the areas while the grain and pulse crops have been sown in full.

Baku. Cotton sowing has been completed in Azerbaijan. A number of rayons have embarked on the first tillage of the sowings.

Ryazan. Early grain crops and grasses have been sown over two-thirds of the areas earmarked for them in the oblast.

Vladivostok. Maritime Kray farms have set about sowing alfalfa.

Now let us turn to statistics. Over the week spring crops have been sown on 11.2 million hectares. That includes 5.6 million hectares in the RSFSR. Grain and pulse crops, not counting corn, have been sown over 5.6 million hectares in this time. In all 34.5 million hectares have been sown with spring crops. It must be said that as yet this is less than last year, but it is still more than for a number of preceding years.

Throughout the RSFSR the dynamics are as follows: As of 23 April 1980 spring crops were sown on 2.5 million hectares, while in 1981 the figure was 5.3 million hectares, in 1982 it was 5.8 million and this year 14.8 million. But it must be noted that the majority of these past years were marked by an early spring, while this year spring in the majority of the regions of the country's European territory is in no hurry. Taking this into account, USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists consider the work pace as a whole to be satisfactory.

But we should not flatter ourselves too much. The variety in the results of a number of neighboring oblasts is great. Some people have grown tired of waiting at the starting line. Of course, neighbors' conditions vary, and even within a single oblast there are zones: In one place field work is begun earlier, in another, later. Everything must be resolved by specialist on the spot. But something strange is happening. People have been given complete freedom to make independent technological decisions, yet this freedom seems to be unwanted, perhaps burdensome to them. On several official trips recently I have been surprised that farm leaders and chief specialists telephone the party raykom on utterly clear, sometimes even trivial technological and organizational matters: to ask when, how, and if they should do it this way. Not the rayon agro-industiral association, you notice, but the raykom.

It should be noted that the majority of rayon agro-industrial associations are gaining prestige and resolving many serious questions. But the habit of endless consultations and paperwork persists in a number of them. And this is having an effect on the specialists' mentality. They are saying: If you don't know and won't decide, why should we? I want to repeat that it is not a case of being in command of sowing periods and methods (although in some places a detachment of rayon representatives, frequently denounced by everyone and as if it were now clandestine, does exist in some places and, alas, is in command). No, not to be in command, but to create favorable material and technical and organizational conditions for successfully performing the entire package of fieldwork, to form in specialists independence and responsibility for their business and for the end result -- that is one of the main avenues of the work of the rayon agro-industrial associations, including on the spring fields.

This spring is characterized by the fact that it has been marked by a more intensive search than in previous years for an increase in arable production output, primarily grain. Thus, in the Ukraine they are seriously engaged in expanding the areas sown with corn and increasing this crop's yield. Dnepropetrovsk area arable farms have come up with an initiative to unfailingly achieve a good result. They have been supported in three of the republic's southern oblasts -- Crimean, Kherson, and Nikolayev Oblasts. They are competing among themselves and are beginning the sowing earlier than the others. Kherson Oblast's pledges include increasing the gross corn grain harvest to 700,000 metric tons while Crimean Oblast has pledged to increase it to 214,000 metric tons, and Nikolayev Oblast to 700,000 metric tons. This should be a substantial contribution to the republic's grain balance.

In a few days an important event will take place in our arable workshop. The virgin lands will begin sowing.

The peak of the sowing campaign is approaching.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPRING SOWING STATISTICS

LD030004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] The festive days have been particularly busy for our crop farmers. According to the latest data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, spring crops have been planted throughout the country on almost 48 million hectares. The field workers are laying their spring furrows further and further. The boundary of the sowing campaign is already close to the North Urals and Western Siberia. For farms in Yaroslavl and Kalinin Oblasts, one can say the sowing campaign is at its peak. Corn and sunflower are being sown in Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Moldavia. This work is getting underway in the Don area, the Volga valley, and the Central Chernolem Zone.

Potatoes and vegetables are being planted. Green shoots are appearing in the area planted with cotton and sugar beet and in the rice paddies.

Late Spring Noted

LD030557 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] We will add USSR Central Statistical Administration figures to these operation reports from our correspondents in the countryside. In the whole country, spring crops now occupy about 48 million hectares; by this time last year it was more than 65 million. The nature of this later spring is telling. As specialists are noting, the sowing is proceeding in a measured manner, and in a majority of rayons in better time than the situation specifically dictates. Corn for feed now occupies more than 3 million hectares of plantation, root crops more than 1 million, and perennial grasses more than 5 million.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHING HOUSE CREATED

PM010911 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee; the CPSU Central Committee Has Examined the Question 'of Creating an All-Union Agropromizdat Association'"]

[Text] The resolution which was adopted states that, on the basis of the "Kolos" publishing house, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade [Goskomizdat] The All-union Agropromizdat Association has been created. The association is designed to provide comprehensive and in-depth coverage of questions of the development of the country's agro-industrial complex and the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program.

The Agropromizdat association's main tasks are:

-- The broad propaganda of the CPSU's agrarian policy and the propositions and conclusions formulated in the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums; the mobilization of the labor collectives of agro-industrial enterprises and associations for the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program;

-- The propaganda of scientific and technical achievements and ways of improving labor productivity and the efficiency and quality of the work of all links of the agro-industrial complex;

-- Covering problems of the intensification and imporvement of the organization of production and management at agricultural enterprises and in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex and stepping up the struggle for economy and thrift and the reduction of output losses;

-- The propaganda of socioeconomic transformations of the countryside and of measures for improving the rural working people's social and consumer and cultural living conditions;

-- Reporting leading foreign experience of agro-industrial questions.

Agropromizdat has been assigned the following tasks:

-- The publication of scientific and production literature for workers in sectors of the agro-industrial complex and method-training, and training literature and visual aids for higher and specialized secondary educational establishments, vocational and technical colleges, faculties for improving qualifications, and the training course network, and mass literature for citizens engaged in private auxiliary farming, collective horticulture and vegetable growing, and amateur fishing and hunting;

-- Publishing progressive literature and joint publications with the socialist countries;

-- Publishing journals covering problems of the agro-industrial complex.

The USSR Goskomizdat has been instructed to devise the structure and statute for Agropromizdat, bearing in mind the need to ensure a saving on the wages fund.

The book editorial offices preparing literature for publication relating to the agro-industrial complex and also journals covering problems of the agro-industrial complex are transferred from other publishing houses within the USSR Goskomizdat system to Agropromizdat.

Agropromizdat is viewed as the parent organization for the production of literature on the agro-industrial complex in the country and is assigned the task of rendering methodological aid to the relevant republic publishing houses and journals.

To improve the dissemination of topical production literature on leading experience and other questions, it is planned to include in the practice of Agropromizdat's work the publication of books and brochures as a series of supplements to existing journals.

By reducing the frequency of publication and the volume of a number of agricultural and other publications, the following journals have been created: PLODOOVOSHCHNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO and SEVERNYYE PROSTORY as supplements to the journal SELSKAYA NOV; MELIORATOR and MELIORATSIYA I UROZHAY as supplements to the journal GIDROTEKHNIKA I MELIORATSIYA; while the frequency of publication of the journal RYBOVODSTVO I RYBOLOVSTVO has been reduced to create the journal RYBOVODSTVO and its magazine supplement RYBOLOV.

The orientation and subject matter of a number of journals regarding the tasks which the agro-industrial complex is resolving have been specified.

It has been stipulated that the journals EKONOMIKA SELSKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA, ZEMLEDELIYE, ZHIVOTNOVODSTVO, PLODOOVOSHCHNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO, PISHCHEVAYA I PERERABATYVAYUSHCHAYA PROMYSHLENNOST, MEKHANIZATSIYA I ELEKTRIFIKATSIYA SELSKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA, VESTNIK SELSKOKHOZYAYSTVENNOY NAUKI, and SELSKAYA NOV are prime [golovnyy] journals. A number of narrowly specialized journals have been transformed into magazine supplements to these publications.

It is proclaimed that the prime journals cover theoretical and scientific methodological questions of the functioning of sectors within the system of the country's agro-industrial complex and coordinate the work of sectoral journals and magazine supplements; as for the sectoral journals and magazine supplements, these are to cover scientific production questions relating to the sectors and the introduction of new manufacturing methods and leading methods of producing, processing, and storing agricultural output and improving the organization and remuneration of labor.

BAGIROV PRESENTS AWARDS TO AZERBAIJAN SCIENTISTS

GF301947 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] A group of scientists and experts in Azerbaijan have been found worthy of 1983 state prizes in science and technology for their contributions to the preparation and [word indistinct] of (?warning) systems for upgrading production in the Azerbaijan oil refining industry. A jubilant ceremony has been held in the new Vladimir Lenin oil refinery in Baku to present the honorary awards to the laureates. The awards were presente by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Professor Vladimir Chetverikov, science secretary of the USSR Committee for Lenin Prizes and State Prizes in Science and Technology, read the decree awarding the state prizes. He warmly congratulated the laureates and wished them new successes in the development of the Soviet homeland.

On the recommendation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Kyamran Bagirov warmly congratulated the laureates and, through them, the (?multinational) collective of the republic's scientists and experts, on the presentation of the awards they earned. He also wished them success in their work in our homeland's [word indistinct], sound health, and great personal happiness. He expressed confidence that the republic's scientists and workers will channel all their strength, efforts, skill, and capabilities toward further improving social production [ictimai istihsal] and successfully fulfilling the state plans and socialist task to mark 1 May -- the great festive day of all the workers in the world -- and the 64th anniversary of Soviet sovereignty in Azerbaijan in an appropriate way.

In response the laureates expressed their sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the high regard they have attached to their work and for their continuous attention to the further development of the economy, science, and technology. They also gave assurance that they will continue to serve the Soviet homeland and spare no efforts for the realization of the historic recommendations of Lenin's party.

Present during the ceremony were Comrades Vasiliy Konovalov, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Gasan Seidov and Suleyman Tatliyev. Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium, and Mamedov and Sadykh-Zade, department chiefs of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, also attended the ceremony.

GENERAL URGES SCRUTINY OF OFFICERS' MORALITY

PM020948 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel General V. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Personnel Directorate: "Official and Personal Authority"]

[Excerpts] The "test of office" is an expression everyone has heard. Its sense is broad. It means first and foremost a test of political and professional maturity, a test of efficiency and assiduity. A new post is at the same time also a touchstone whereby a person's personal qualities and moral integrity are gauged. Unforutnately, not everyone passes the test of office. Some leaders associate promotion primarily with an increase in their right and opportunities to enjoy certain advantages rather than with an increase in responsibility and in the scope of their duties.

The following case is highly instructive in this regard. Major V. Razumakhin was appointed to a more senior post. Normally in such a situation, a person sets about his work energetically, sparing no effort, striving to rise to the level of the new demands, and persistently improving his skills in work with subordinates in order to ensure smooth progress in his assigned section, the further rallying of the collective, and the strengthening of discipline and organization. V. Razumakhin, however, set about abusing his official position and covering up deficiencies while developing a weakness for liquor. These unseemly activities consumed more and more of his time and energy. The interests of work inevitably suffer in such a situation and damage is caused to people's education. Major V. Razumakhin's official zeal slackened, his level of professional training declined, his feeling that "anything goes" grew stronger, and instances of rude, disrespectful behavior toward his subordinates became increasingly frequent. The officer had to be demoted and punished by the party.

Nor did officers V. Mordvinov and V. Pryadilov, who showed little concern for improving their qualities as commanders, withstand the test of office.

Analyzing these cases, you come to the conclusion that the main reason for the failings is the insufficiently high professional and personal qualities of the individuals and the low exactingness shown toward them. You also realize how important it is for any leader, as he ascends the official ladder, to examine himself exactingly from all sides more often to make sure that he is not letting promotion go to his head or allowing himself to be soft-soaped. The question of the responsibility of the officials involved in promotion also inevitably arises. This includes the workers of personnel organs, who must profoundly study a promotion candidate, comprehensively assess his professional, moral, and political qualities, and make correct proposals. Another question that arises is that of insufficiently strict official and party monitoring of a leader, especially during the early stages of his period in a post. Sometimes the error of thinking that a person promoted to a high post does not need assistance or monitoring makes itself felt. But the party demand is well known: No one must remain outside the scope of monitoring or party influence, no matter what post he occupies. No one can be "free" from criticism, which safeguards him from smugness, and conceit. Lack of exactingness and connivance undermine the authority of office and shatter the leader's professional and moral foundations. So they are not to be tolerated.

Communists' principledness and uncompromising attitude toward negative phenomena are the strongest barriers to conceit, careerism, and attempts to utilize office for personal purposes.

I recently came across the following case. A commander was being nominated for promotion. The report contained high-flown words relating only to his professional side. But what were his party qualities and moral character like and did he know how to work with people? These questions could not be ignored, especially as a previous reference had noted instances of insufficient concern for subordinates and a lack of self-control. The superior officer who signed the report explained his position roughly as follows: Okay, he does have lapses, including in his personal conduct, but he is an efficient worker.

What can be said regarding the attempts -- which are still encountered -- that draw an artificial distinction between official authority and personal authority. This practice does nothing but harm. A leader's knowledge and professional skills are realized not in isolation, but through his subordinates, the effectivenss of whose efforts is largely determined by the moral climate in the collective and unquestionably by the personal example of whoever has been placed at the collective's head.

I would like to make particular mention of the moral characteristic, the element of authority which is represented by an officer's readiness to serve wherever he is most needed. This readiness is traditional among Soviet officers. "You are, as true patriots, justly proud of never having questioned where you should serve or the post you should occupy," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov emphasized during his meeting with Army and Navy veterans at the USSR Defense Ministry. "Almost all of you have had to serve, and serve conscientiously, in the most remote regions, under the most difficult conditions, and in the most militarily important areas." Today's officers live according to the same law. The absolute majority of them, following the dictates of their heart, go readily to the fatherland's eastern borders or any other place to which their patriotic and international duty summons them.

But the following also occurs. As officer has been in a post for too long. He is offered a promotion, which he greets with satisfaction. But no trace of the enthusiasm is left when he learns that the new post involves a move to another place of service in a remote region. He shows a reluctance to leave his old haunt and his comforable apartment and he begins to search for ways of avoiding the transfer. The true face of someone in whom the desire for personal well-being and comfort triumphs over the sense of duty and conscience is thus uncovered. It is scarcely necessary to say how important it is to prevent the development of this spiritual sickness and to adopt a more principled attitude toward people who are two-faced.

A more senior post expands a man's horizons, and he gets a better view of many things "from above," so to speak. but it must not be forgotten that he also becomes more visible "from below." The slightest violation of moral norms by a leader is noticed and damages his authority. I recall one garrison where there was talk of the misallocation of quarters and breaches of the rules regarding the sale of goods in short supply. It turned out to be more than just rumor. One responsible leader in the garrison who already had quarters in line with the norm did not have qualms about obtaining a new apartment, while another bought an automobile out of turn. Their explanations harped on the following theme: All this is trivial, surely we can allow ourselves...But the whole point is that a commander's position obliges him to watch over the law and the strict observance of moral norms.

"Party and state cadres," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, "win the masses' sympathy and respect primarily by means of living public work, they win them through their energy, knowledge, personal example, and behavior free from anything that offends man's moral sense. A leader is able to be exacting toward others chiefly because he is most exacting toward himself."

Party directives provide clear guidelines for the further improvement of cadre policy in the Army and Navy and are aimed at enhancing the responsibility and the official and personal authority of commanders, chiefs, and all officers.

EDITORIAL CITES LENIN ON DEFENSE, MORALITY

PM021223 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 22 April Second Edition carries on page 1 a 2,000-word editorial titled "Triumph of the Great Ideas."

The article describes the "atmosphere of universal political and labor upsurge" prevailing in the Soviet Union today, lauds Lenin and Leninism for their contribution to the USSR's successes in all spheres of life, and continues:

"In today's highly complex international situation, which has deteriorated through the fault of the aggressive U.S. imperialist circles, the Communist Party of the Soviet state, following the time-tested Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, is making enormous efforts to prevent a nuclear war and safeguard and strengthen peace on earth. At the same time, we invariably bear in mind Lenin's behest: While engaged in peaceful construction, maintain the Soviet state's defense capability. On this score, he emphasized, 'We must not tolerate slackening for a single second.' The party and the people solemnly obey this order. The statement by the USSR Council of Ministers on its future activity, approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet's first session, says: 'The Soviet Government, taking into account the international situation, will show tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense might, and our valiant Armed Forces and will do everything necessary so that the armaments and technical equipment of the Soviet Army and Navy and their combat might are up to the most advanced level.' The Soviet people unanimously support and fervently approve the party's constant concern for strengthening the country's defense capability. Through their conscientious military labor, Army and Navy servicemen are tirelessly strengthening the combat readiness of units and ships.

"Lenin's behest to the party and the Soviet people was to maintain their loyalty to revolutionary theory, to develop it further, to strengthen the unity of the party and its ties with the masses, to bear aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, and to improve tirelessly the style of their activity. It is the duty of every Communist and every Soviet person to be unwaveringly loyal to this behest, to aim for Leninist purposefulness and businesslike efficiency, Leninist principledness, Leninist selflessness in labor for the sake of the people's happiness, crystal-clear Leninist morality, and to strive to achieve a Leninist style of work.

"We Soviet people are fervently striving to be Leninists and call ourselves Leninists. We know the meaning of these lofty words. Being a Leninist means affirming communism on earth with every beat of our heart, with every day of our life, and with all our life.

"Lenin and Leninism are the embodiment of everything that is wisest, most revolutionary, and most humane on earth. Lenin's teaching and cause live and will continue to live in the revolutionary creativity of the millions. Loyalty to the great Lenin's behests imbues the entire activity of the CPSU. We proclaim fervently and enthusiastically:

"Long live the CPSU!

"The unshakable unity of party and people and loyalty to the great Lenin's behests are the guarantee of all our victories!"

ARTICLE CRITICIZES ENCYCLOPEDIA'S VIEW ON WW II

PM021451 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 28 April First Edition publishes on page 4 a 2,400-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof O. Rzheshevskiy entitled "Great Mission: On the 40th Anniversary of the Start of Europe's Liberation." The article describes the Soviet Union's entry into World War II, followed by the launching of its offensive against Hitler's forces in 1944 and its mission to liberate the peoples of East Europe from fascism. The writer claims that the Normandy landings were only successful because so many German troops were tied up on the eastern front fighting the Soviet Armed Forces, and laments the fact that "some American historians now try to maintain that 'the Russians helped Hitler indirectly by giving no sign that they intended to do anything to make their allies' landing easier' (ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA, Vol 29, p 437)." The article concludes by asserting that the Soviet Army's "great liberation mission" was of "lasting significance", and that "in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive strike force at that time, the Soviet Union routed it and thereby made the decisive contribution to asserting peace on earth by ensuring the peoples' right to decide their destiny themselves."

YOUTH LEAGUES DISCUSS PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM300809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Captain 3d Rank A. Dyakonov report: "To Educate Patriots"]

[Text] A friendly meeting with representatives of the youth leagues of a number of fraternal socialist countries was held in the Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces 26 April to examine problems of further improving the heroic and patriotic education of the rising generation.

Those attending were addressed by Lieutenant General B. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Participating in the meeting were D. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Lieutenant Colonel N. Koshlev, assistant to the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for Komsomol work.